





## Andorrans, Too Crowded, Rule Out Immigrants

ANDORRA LA VELLA, Andorra, Nov. 4 (AP).—With the population rising past 26,500 and the police force up to 37, the conservative farmers of Andorra's six valleys have had enough. They have banned immigration.

The ban will not stem the French and Spanish bargain-hunters, who on weekends burn Andorra's 60 miles of roads into one of Europe's cheapest shopping areas for low-duty cameras, liquor, cheese and tape recorders.

Nor will it deter thousands of skiers who fill the chalets resting high in Pyrenean passes once inhabited only by mountain goats.

But the ban announced a few weeks ago has caused tremors among resident foreigners, who fear further moves to dent Andorra's status as a refuge from taxes, extradition and currency controls.

**Foreign Population**  
Foreigners outnumber the 8,000 native Andorrans by more than 2 to 1. About 15,500 are Spanish and 2,000 are French. Immigration has pushed up the population from 8,000 only 15 years ago, and Andorrans see the foreigners as a threat to the well-being of this 190-square-mile principality.

"Most of them have a past. They are running from someone—either their wives or the fraud squad," a book salesman

said. "The people you rub shoulders with in this country—well, I can't say more."

His comments may be unfair to many foreigners, including the moderately well-to-do, who find that their retirement incomes stretch farther in Andorra.

### No Taxes

There are no income taxes, hardly any property taxes and mail within the country is free. Ninety per cent of Andorra's budget of \$65 million this year was financed by taxes on gas, alcohol and consumer goods—paid mostly by a million tourists.

"I was tired of living on a Mediterranean island—you had to take a bloody boat every time you went anywhere," an Englishwoman said. "Now I've been here eight years. I'm bit tired of Andorra but my husband likes the climate."

"I get arthritis in Perpignan and gout in Andorra," said an elderly resident who speeds part of the year in France. "But what can I do? This place has the cheapest whiskey in the world—two or three dollars a bottle."

According to tradition, Charlemagne gratefully gave self-rule to Andorrans who helped him fight the Moors. A complex series of medieval land transfers and marriages placed the territory under joint French-Spanish protection, and Andorrans have preserved their

independence for 700 years by balancing French and Spanish power.

### Medieval Tributes

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Spanish Catholic bishop of Urgel currently share rights to medieval tributes of chickens and sheep, while their representatives jointly rule Andorra along with a 24-member council elected by Andorrans.

There is some talk of revising the tangle of law and custom that blurs lines of authority between Andorrans and their bigger neighbors. But Andorrans are slow to change—women got the vote only six years ago.

For centuries, Andorra was known mostly to stamp collectors and smugglers. Native still boast that they can ship a case of duty-free jewelry across the border on mountain trails anytime they want to, but authorities say smuggling has lessened with prosperity.

The tourist trade is so good that a tavern owner along the main street in Andorra la Vella, the capital with a population of 9,000, can pay \$4,800 a month in rent and still make a profit.

"Our worry is that foreigners will destroy our way of life. But Andorra is still a cozy place and probably always will be," a grocery owner said.

## Portuguese Fear Dictatorship May Be Solution to Problem.

By Marvyn Howe  
LISBON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The revolutionary fervor that shook Portugal two and a half years ago is gone. Gone are the red carnations, the chants and marches and the general mood of liberated irresponsibility that accompanied the toppling of the rightist dictatorship.

Now the mood of the country appears to be one of frustration and complaint, and most conversations with leftists, rightists or those in between seem to end with the view that the only solution may be another dictatorship.

Portugal's military leaders have kept their promise to turn power

over to civilians, but they remain very present in the background. Prominent among them is the tough, conservative commander of the Northern Military Region, Brig. Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso, who is increasingly seen as a kind of parallel power.

With government and opposition leaders, key military officers and foreign diplomats visiting the hospital in Oporto where he is recovering from a serious heart attack, most of Portugal's leading newspapers have devoted long analyses to what they call his "phenomenon." Some allege that he is plotting a kind of rightist take-over,

others picture him as a leader in reserve should the present constitutional minority government of Premier Mario Soares fall.

### Six Governments

Since the Portuguese revolution of April 25, 1974, there have been six provisional governments, three unsuccessful coup attempts, widespread strikes and street demonstrations. Portugal now has its first democratically elected president, a constitutional government, a freely elected parliament and a new constitution and municipal elections are set for Dec. 12.

The new President, 41-year-old

Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, and the 51-year-old Premier, whose Socialist party won a plurality in the parliamentary elections, have pledged to restore confidence in the country and revive the paralyzed economy.

But they are faced with serious constraints: A powerful, demanding labor movement dominated by the Communists and far-leftists, an increasingly assertive right represented by the Portuguese Farmers' Confederation, a watchful military that still holds some political ambitions and a minority government with strong parliamentary opposition on the left and right,

as well as internal divisions. "The revolution's object were the three Ds: Democracy, decolonization and development. Mr. Soares said recently in an interview reviewing his government's aims, "Two Ds are done and now we must concentrate development."

But many wonder whether the goal can be achieved without upheavals and the return of authoritarian regime.

"I'm ashamed to be a Portuguese because what we need is a dictator," a civil servant said glumly as he read press reports of bickering within the ruling party.

Many of the men of the revolution have disappeared from view. But they apparently have merely been relegated to the wings and many have hopes of comeback.

Among them are former President Antonio de Spínola, one of his former aides, Maj. José Sanches Osorio, another former president, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes and his volatile former premier, Gen. Vasco Gonçalves. There are also some pro-Communist officers implicated in the abortive leftist risings of last Nov. 25. The most prominent figure linked to the Nov. 25 revolt was Gen. Ochoa Saravia de Carvalho, who was stripped of his post as chief of military security, reduced to the rank of major, arrested and held prisoner for a month and a half in Clean State.

When Mr. Soares took office as Premier last July, he suggested that the slate be wiped clean and that "a sponge be passed over" the various leftist and rightist post-revolutionary coup attempts and that is what seems to be happening. Prisoners have been released "pending trial" and the trials never come.

Of the 2,000 members of the former dictatorship's political police who were arrested after the revolution, only 10 remain in prison. The others have been freed awaiting trial.

Mr. Soares emphasizes when ever he can that Portugal's principal problems are economic and other considerations are secondary. The Socialist leader told the "capitalist state in Portugal" was destroyed by Gen. Vasco Gonçalves and his Communist and extreme-left partisans.

"The Socialism they set up," he went on, "was not viable and for some sectors will have to revert to private enterprise. We want Socialism, but a Western European type of Socialism."

Two and a half years of social unrest coupled with political uncertainty have resulted in a halt in investments, the drying up of the country's main source of foreign exchange—remittances from emigrants—and tourism—and soaring prices.

The government's actions to halt the slide in the economy, moderate as they have been, have stirred angry protests from left and right, and disappointing criticism from the general public in the center.

**Restoring Capitalism**  
The Communist and extreme-leftist parties have accused the government of "restoring capitalism at the expense of the workers," while the militant rightist Portuguese Farmers' Confederation has demanded an end to land expropriations and the suspension of the agrarian reform law.

In the Assembly of the Republic, the conservative Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, formerly known as the Popular Democrats, have attacked the agrarian reform program and accused the Socialist government of timidity and incapacity in tackling the grave economic problems.

**Fighting in the South**  
JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 4 (AP).—Fighting was continuing today in southern Angola, with joint Cuban-MPLA forces attacking pro-Western UNITA faction guerrillas, refugees arriving in South-West Africa reported.

South-West African insurgents, who have bases in Angola, were reported aiding the Cuban-MPLA troops. Cuba has an estimated 12,000 troops in Angola.

## Lisbon, After Aide Resigns, Vows to Pursue Land Reform

LISBON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Portugal's Socialist government pledged today to pursue the controversial agrarian reform program despite the resignation of the program's chief defender, the minister of agriculture.

The resignation yesterday of the left-wing Socialist Cabinet minister, Antonio Lopes Cardoso, consecrated the split in the party, which became public during its three-day national congress that ended Monday.

The outgoing minister announced that he would remain in the Socialist party and resume his mandate as a deputy in the National Assembly to "fight for democracy and socialism."

In his letter of resignation, made public today, Mr. Lopes Cardoso, 43, accused Premier Mario Soares's government of deviating from the Socialist party program. He also attacked the party's new program for spending its time on "acts of courtesy" and avoiding debate on important issues such as agrarian reform.

### Trip Is Canceled

As a result of the political crisis resulting from Mr. Lopes Cardoso's resignation, Premier Soares canceled a trip today to the Netherlands, where he was to have attended a meeting of the Socialist International.

Sources close to the government said tonight that Minister of Commerce and Tourism Antonio Barreto, 34, would probably be

named the new minister of agriculture. It was not certain, however, whether he would retain the commerce and tourism portfolio, the sources said.

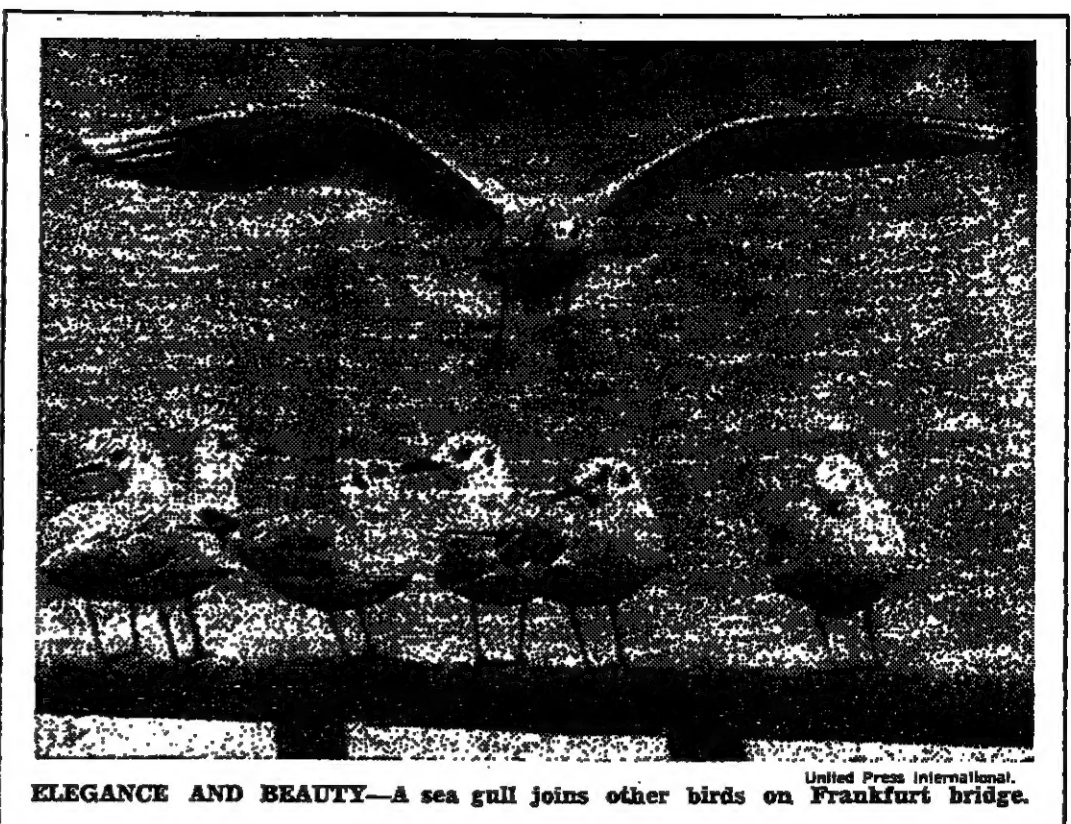
The secretaries of state for agrarian reform and agrarian development expressed their solidarity with Mr. Lopes Cardoso and also resigned. It was reported that other Cabinet changes would follow.

Nevertheless, a government spokesman emphasized that the land reforms would be continued as planned.

**Victory for the Right**  
Mr. Lopes Cardoso's departure was welcomed by the rightist Farmers' Confederation, which had demanded his dismissal for months. The Communist and far-left press called the affair a victory for the right.

Even Antonio Reis, a member of the Socialist's National Committee, warned that Mr. Lopes Cardoso's resignation could bring about a "radicalization of positions in the party and on the national level."

He predicted that the Communist party would gain votes from the Socialists in the agrarian reform area, which covers much of central and southern Portugal. At the same time, rightist forces would step up their attacks on the agrarian reform program and try to halt further land expropriations, he said.



ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY—A sea gull joins other birds on Frankfurt bridge.

## Russia and Angola Sign Two Major Treaties

By Carley Murphy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).

The Soviet Union has cemented its ties with the leftist government of Angola in the last month through the signing of two major treaties that are unusual in Soviet relations with black Africa.

It is the first time that standard treaties—a friendship and cooperation agreement and a party-to-party agreement—have been signed with a sub-Saharan African government.

The moves come at a time when the Soviet Union is increasingly criticizing the United States for its efforts to work out a Rhodesian settlement. Angola is one of the five "front-line" southern states seeking to bring about majority rule in Rhodesia.

The friendship treaty includes military agreements which are being considered in the interests of strengthening the parties' defense capabilities. State Department sources say that it is too early to determine the extent of Soviet-Angolan military cooperation.

The Russians have apparently taken up Angolan President Agostinho Neto on his reported insistence that Soviet aid to this country be paid for, not accepted as a gift.

### Period of 18 Years

On Oct. 14, a Tass commentary on a technical and economic protocol signed recently in Moscow said that the Angolans will repay part of the Soviet aid "by deliveries of various goods or freely convertible currency over a period of 18 years."

This is the first time that the terms for Angolan repayment of Soviet technical aid have been made public. Mr. Neto announced to Angolans recently that they could no longer expect their allies to give them things, but that

### Cementing Relations

they would have to pay for what they received, according to an Angolan newspaper account.

The friendship treaty, also calling for cooperation in industry, farming, fishing and trade, is similar to treaties that the Soviet Union has signed with Somalia, India, Iraq and Egypt. Egypt abruptly canceled its 15-year friendship treaty in 1972.

### Foreign Bases

Mr. Neto did not specifically say that Angola will not allow foreign military bases on its territory, as he had done on several previous occasions.

## Bus Drivers End 1-Week Madrid Strike

MADRID, Nov. 4 (Reuters).

City bus drivers today ended a week-old strike but bitterness over the imprisonment of three of their leaders threatened to wreck imminent wage negotiations.

A few dozen soldiers were still driving public buses today as some workers failed to turn up for the morning shift.

Some drivers complained that they had been forced back to work at gunpoint by police. The civil governor's office said that 15 strikers were arrested for trying to keep others from returning to work.

Mayor Juan de Arespacochaga told newsmen that the drivers' decision to resume work had opened the way to talks on their demands for more pay and fringe benefits.

But he said that he had no jurisdiction over the cases of three strike leaders arrested last week when the dispute began. Workers had originally said they would not go back until their leaders were freed.

The three, together with four men released earlier this week on bail, face up to six years in prison on charges of sedition for inciting the stoppage.

**Clashes, Traffic Chaos**  
The strike provoked clashes between workers and riot police and stranded thousands of commuters. Many other commuters caused traffic chaos by using their cars to get to work.

Opposition sources today reported a tacit agreement with the government to refrain from doing anything that would provoke the extreme right into blocking political reform proposals in the Cortes (parliament).

The proposals, to set up a two-house parliament by universal suffrage next year, will be debated in the Cortes this month.

The sources said the government had convinced opposition politicians that it was in their own interest not to create difficulties for the passage of the reforms.

"There is no formal agreement but we feel it is common sense not to rock the boat at this stage," one opposition politician said.

## China Said To Plan Trial For 4 Leftists

PEKING, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—China plans a state trial of Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and other members of the "gang of four" accused of plotting to seize power in Peking, Chinese officials told a visiting delegation here today.

An informed source said the officials, speaking to a visiting Finnish delegation, also confirmed that the "gang of four" was under house arrest.

The Chinese did not reveal whether the trial would be public or private. A public trial of purged leaders would be unprecedented in the 37 years of Communist China's existence.

The four radicals—Miss Chiang, Wang Hung-wen, the second-ranking member of the party; Chang Chun-chiao, the senior deputy premier; and Yao Wen-yuan, the party's chief propagandist—were believed to have been under arrest since Oct. 7 and have been expelled from the Communist party.

### 'Illicit Relations'

The source said the Finnish delegation was told that a commission investigating the radicals' activities was trying to determine whether they had engaged in "illicit relations" with the Soviet Union.

Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, was quoted as telling the Finns that so far there was "no knowledge" as to whether the former Politburo members had any relations with the Soviet Union.

The investigating commission is headed by Defense Minister Yeoh Chien-ying, the source said.

The source reported Mr. Tan as saying that if the radicals' plot to usurp power had succeeded, they would have adopted a "chauvinistic, big-power foreign policy."

China asserts that it now treats big and small not equally. The Finnish delegation is led by Kaarlo Pitkanen, governor of Uusimaa Province.

The Chinese news agency reported yesterday that there had been rallies by the military denouncing the "towering crimes" of the four radicals.

One of the crimes was the "sabotage of the building of the socialist state, with the vicious aim of attempting to usurp party and state power," the agency said.

## Egypt and Russia Urge Resumption Of Geneva Talks

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (AP).—An urgent resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East was proposed today by Egypt and the Soviet Union. The two countries indicated that they were making progress in improving bilateral relations.

Relations between Cairo and Moscow have been strained since Egypt's last military canceled a Soviet-Egyptian treaty to protest against a Russian cutoff of spare parts for Egypt's largely Soviet-equipped armed forces.

The call for speedy reopening of the Geneva conference—whose first and only session was held in December, 1973—was included in a joint communiqué issued after talks between Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The talks, the first in 19 months between the two officials, were held yesterday and today in Sofia. The text of the communiqué was distributed by Egypt's Middle East News Agency.

## Iran Shifts Cabinet, Replacing Amouzegar

TEHRAN, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda reshuffled and replaced some of his Cabinet members today. He picked a new minister of interior to replace Jamshid Amouzegar, internationally known for representing Iran at meetings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The new interior minister is Amir Qassem Moini, formerly minister of labor. The announcement did not indicate whether he would also take over the OPEC duties of Mr. Amouzegar, who left the government earlier to become secretary-general of the nation's only party.

## Yugoslavs Shun Attack by Hoxha On Tito Regime

BELGRADE, Nov. 4 (UPI).

A Yugoslav government spokesman declined today to reply to an attack distributed here by the Albanian Embassy against the government of President Tito.

The Albanian distributer against Yugoslav leaders was part of a speech delivered Tuesday in Tirana by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Labor (Communist) party, which is currently holding its seventh congress.

The full text of Mr. Hoxha's remarks was distributed in several languages by the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade.

While Albanian Communist leaders have long been sharply critical of this country, the language in Tuesday's speech was the harshest seen here in years.

"Yugoslav revisionism remains a favorite weapon in the hands of the international imperialist bourgeoisie in the struggle against socialism and the liberation movements," the Albanian leader was quoted as saying.

### Africa Talks Set

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Angola and Mozambique will meet Saturday to discuss developments at the Geneva talks and recent Rhodesian raids into Mozambique.

### Border Attack Reported

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The country's news agency said today that Rhodesian troops attacked the border post

of Machipanda in Mozambique with mortars and artillery last evening and suffered heavy casualties.

### Smith View of Statecraft

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Smith returned here today and said that Mr. Richard would take a firmer grip on the Geneva proceedings, but he added: "I suppose in fairness to the chairman he has got a few problems with some of the black delegates."

### Border Attack Reported

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The country's news agency said today that Rhodesian troops attacked the border post

of Machipanda in Mozambique with mortars and artillery last evening and suffered heavy casualties.

Asked about their reaction to the Berlin speech, a group of university students in Dresden who had been selected to meet with a Western reporter reacted defensively.

"We're not afraid of such remarks," one of them said. "What was important for us was that Comrade Brezhnev said that, despite differences of opinion, the Communist parties of Europe are united and determined under the guidance of the Soviet Union."

**More Democracy**  
An older party member in East Berlin said: "The conference may not have provoked discussions in all walks of life, but it certainly did in the party—people are asking again about the necessity to introduce more democracy here."

One reaction to the dissent is a strikingly liberal attitude by the authorities, which may reflect more indecision than intention.

Reiner Kunze, a 43-year-old writer, recently took a deep breath and allowed a West German publisher, Fischer of Frankfurt, to issue a short volume ironically called "The Wonderful Years." According to his friends, he fully expected to be arrested after the book came out, this fall.

It is a collection of vignettes from ordinary East German life, some literal, some poetic, none invented and all bitter.

What has happened to Mr. Kunze? "Not a damn thing," said a writer friend, "except he has been kicked out of the local writers' union."

### Stoph Names Council

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—East German Premier Willi Stoph yesterday named a 42-man Council of Ministers, adding three new members and dropping one member of the previous 40-man Cabinet.

The major change was the naming of Werner Krollkowsky to replace fellow party politburo member Guenter Mittag as one of the first deputy premiers.

Mr. Mittag was dropped from the Cabinet to take Mr. Krollkowsky's former post of secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Observers said it was likely that Mr. Krollkowsky, 48, was being prepared for eventual promotion to the premiership. Mr. Stoph, 62, who is in bad health, was replaced as head of state last week by party chief Erich Honecker.

## Japanese Diet Boosts Rail, Phone Charges

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Diet approved today an average 50.3-per-cent fare increase for the National Railway and a 50-per-cent boost in telephone and telegraph charges. It then ended a special session.

## Britain Proposes a Rhodesian Date

(Continued from Page 1)

esmy constitutional and legal processes. The (white Rhodesian side) took the view that the time would take slightly less than two years. The nationalist delegations took the view that it could be completed in 12 months. The suggestion that I made was that 18 months would be a reasonable time. In those circumstances it has unfortunately not been possible to fix a date and we're meeting again tomorrow morning.

Smith View of Statecraft  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Smith

## Gulf Oil Denies It Paid S. Korean A Million a Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).

The Gulf Oil Corp. has disputed a claim by South Korean business men that the company had paid \$1 million a month from its business relationships with the oil company.

The Gulf statement has confronted federal investigators—who are looking into charges that Mr. Park attempted to influence the U.S. government on behalf of South Korea—with a major discrepancy on the question of where Mr. Park received his money.

According to sources familiar with the investigation, Mr. Park told investigators from both the Department of Agriculture and Department of Justice that he received \$1 million a month as a result of unspecified business relationships with Gulf.

In a statement issued at its Pittsburgh and Washington offices, Gulf said it had "never had any financial relationship with Tongsun Park," adding, "The extensive investigation conducted by the McCloy committee into Gulf's political contributions did not reveal any financial or political connections between Gulf and Tongsun Park."

Federal officials said privately that Mr. Park might have "created" the idea he received earnings from Gulf to disguise the real sources of his funds.

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## Contradictory Promises

Economic Policies of Carter  
Are Still Not Clearly Defined

By Peter Milne

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The time on his way to the presidency, Jimmy Carter sounded like a traditional centrist on economic issues. He said he was a conservative Republican. The result was a degree of uncertainty about the one hand, Mr. Carter said that his "first priority" would be to pump up the U.S. economy and drive unemployment, now 7.8 per cent, to the near zero. Economic policy should be expansionary, he said. The Democratic Platform Committee in June. He is also known for favoring major new spending programs—health insurance, education, and counter-inflation. At the same time, he has said that he would not raise the federal budget by 1981, would defer new spending programs, and would try to achieve a balanced budget. He would not raise the federal budget by 1981, would defer new spending programs, and would try to achieve a balanced budget. He would not raise the federal budget by 1981, would defer new spending programs, and would try to achieve a balanced budget.



TOO MUCH CELEBRATING—President-elect Jimmy Carter carrying daughter Amy as he arrives in Plains, Ga. She fell asleep on plane after victory celebration in Atlanta.

## Carter and Mondale Confer on Administration

(Continued from Page 1)  
Carter said, "President Ford's characteristically gracious statement today will make that job easier for me."  
"Common Devotion"  
I look forward to working with President Ford and others like him who, even though divided by party, are united by common devotion to this country and the well-being of our people."  
President Ford, after receiving another treatment for a hoarse throat, worked in the Oval Office today. He met Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and UN Ambassador William Scranton.  
The elaborate blueprint for taking over the federal government that Mr. Carter received today included a recommendation that Mr. Carter personally set up shop in Washington in about two weeks.  
Although the preparations for a possible change of administration have been under way since July, it was only yesterday morning that it was certain to happen. That came when the votes of Hawaii and Mississippi sealed the victory of the Democratic nominee.

The verdict would not have been so close—or so long delayed—had it not been for the independent candidacy of Eugene McCarthy, which apparently cost Mr. Carter 5 states with 51 electoral votes.  
If ever there was an election in which each vote counted, it was this one.  
A switch of about 7,400 votes in Hawaii and Ohio from Mr. Carter to Mr. Ford would have given Mr. Ford a 270-to-268 vote Electoral College victory.  
The Washington Post's special correspondent in Mississippi reported that Mr. Carter won his 12,000-vote margin there by assembling "the same coalition of blacks and rural whites that elected Chief Fike governor last year" in an equally close race over Republican Gil Carmichael.  
"Virtually every predominantly black county gave Carter substantial 2-to-1 majorities," he said. "The increased black voter turnout and its high propensity for Carter was a major boost, but equally significant were the rural north Mississippi counties—all of them—which went to Carter, sometimes by surprisingly large margins."  
Many analysts, including Ford pollster Robert Tetter, pinpointed Wisconsin as the crucial and unexpected state that irrevocably tipped the election from Mr. Ford to Mr. Carter.  
Sen. Mondale, who campaigned repeatedly in the state, was viewed as a crucial factor in the Wisconsin victory.

Majority Rule  
In an interview with the Johannesburg Financial Mail, granted some time ago for publication following the election, Mr. Carter was quoted as saying that "I think you will see an increase in our diplomatic commitment" to black majority rule with protection for minority rights in southern Africa.  
Mr. Carter's campaign statements suggest he might take a different approach to the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, seeking to negotiate reductions in the nuclear strength of the superpowers rather than the ceilings on nuclear strength presently envisioned. Mr. Carter's ideas and the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to strike bargains with the outgoing Ford administration are likely to halt further progress toward a new SALT agreement, which has been recently described

## Carter Moves Swiftly on the Transition to the White House

(Continued from Page 1)  
Secretary of Defense, Bill Perry, former White House aide, press secretary, or Charles Holt, former director of the staff of the Budget, as well as other aides, former Under Secretary of the Treasury in the Ford administration.  
Mr. Watson also emphasized that Mr. Carter would keep his campaign commitments, to name men and minority group leaders to important positions in his administration.

Seaboard, you haven't proved yourself."  
Although all of Mr. Carter's closest associates agree that his characteristic temptation would be to plunge immediately into the process of selecting the most important figures in his administration, several aides are urging him to take a week or 10 days off to relax and read over the transition studies prepared for him.  
"He doesn't know how tight he is," commented Mr. Kirby, a craggy, soft-spoken personal friend who not only helped direct Mr. Carter's successful campaign for governor in 1970 but was also a principal adviser in his selection of Sen. Walter Mondale as a running mate this year.  
Even with a short vacation, Mr. Carter would be well ahead of the transition timetable of other recent presidents-elect because he decided in July to allocate \$150,000 of his campaign funds to set up long-range planning for transition.  
President Kennedy quickly made two major appointments

after his election in 1960, but took until mid-December to complete his cabinet appointments even though he had the advantage of a transition study prepared for him by Clark Clifford, a former aide to President Truman.  
But the 22-page transition memorandum handed to Kennedy by Mr. Clifford two days after the election was a modest effort compared with the extensive studies and options papers prepared for Mr. Carter by his transition group.  
Mr. Watson, the head of the transition study group, had prepared for Mr. Carter:  
• A 25-page agenda for the transition period.  
• A 45-page personal memo, "Some Thoughts on Organizing the Executive Office of the President," analyzing the function and possible reform of the senior White House staff, Office of Management and Budget, Council of Economic Advisors and the Office of National Security Affairs.  
• A 50-to-60-page document analyzing the relationships among

cabinet officials and heads of such other major agencies as the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Energy Administration, and recommending ways of appointing senior officials in "teams" so that the office-holders would work well together.  
• An 80-page analysis of the budgets being prepared and submitted for fiscal years 1977 and 1978 by President Ford "to give us a head start," Mr. Watson explained, toward having Mr. Carter submit some budget modifications of his own soon after taking office.  
• A briefing book of several hundred pages containing options papers on such major foreign affairs and defense policy issues as how to handle strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, whether to proceed with production of the B-1 strategic bomber and how to achieve savings in the defense budget through greater efficiency. There are more than 50 major options papers on domestic policy issues.  
• Another major study on how

Mr. Carter might begin to initiate his program for reorganizing the federal government.  
• A looseleaf notebook examining the operation of each of the 11 cabinet-level departments to enable the leaders of the new administration "to hit the ground running" once they are chosen by Mr. Carter.  
The President will receive \$63,000 annually as a former chief executive and about \$30,500 from other government service. The second figure is compiled on the basis of his 24 years as a congressman and two years of service in the Navy.  
As a former President, Mr. Ford will be given furnished, equipped office space in a federal building, probably in the Washington area, since he is expected to move back to his home in nearby Alexandria, Va.  
He will have franking privileges. Salaries for his staff will be paid from the expenses. By law, he can pay up to \$44,600 to one staff member.

Ford to Receive \$189,500 Yearly  
In Pensions and Office Expenses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—President Ford will leave the White House on Jan. 20 with an annual government pension of \$83,500 and \$96,000 a year more for staff and office expenses.  
He will have round-the-clock Secret Service protection for the rest of his life.  
The President will receive \$63,000 annually as a former chief executive and about \$30,500 from other government service. The second figure is compiled on

## Voter Turnout Increased in Only 14 States

by Stephen Isaacs  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Reports that voting across the nation on Tuesday was heavy—perhaps even a record—were in error, statistics now show.  
Washington Post projections of the vote show that the steady decline of U.S. citizens' participation in their presidential elections continued on Tuesday.  
Those projections indicate that about 53.3 per cent of those eligible voted for a presidential candidate this year, down from

55.4 per cent in 1972. The turnout in 1972 was itself a cause for alarm to some observers.  
Analysis of Tuesday's vote shows that turnout increased in only 14 of the 50 states, and that 10 of those 14 were in Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter's home region, the South.  
Elections expert Richard Scammon suggested that the higher turnout in the South was based almost entirely on the region's pride in having a presidential nominee and not, say, on a heavy

vote by blacks, as some observers have said.  
Mr. Scammon pointed out that a "traditional liberal" like Mr. Carter's vice-presidential running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, would surely have lost the South, as did Sen. George McGovern in 1972 or Sen. Hubert Humphrey in 1968.  
Returns show that the Carter-Mondale ticket won 155 electoral votes from states in the old Confederacy and in those bordering the South—Missouri, West Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland.  
The trend of the last two decades shows a precipitous decline in voting in large industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast and a corresponding increase in voting in Southern states.

U.S. Foreign Policy Expected  
To Change Little in Substance

(Continued from Page 1)  
ter's longer-term policies toward the Arab world.

Another pressing matter—which may, in turn, be affected by the OPEC price rise—involves new loans to shore up the sagging British economy.

High-level U.S. discussions of the matter were put off until after the election, and there is some prospect that loan arrangements can be made by the International Monetary Fund without requiring a major U.S. policy decision before Jan. 20. The crucial question is what economic policies are to be required of Britain in order to qualify for the loan.

In another area, Mr. Carter's willingness to signal his support could affect the future of the international diplomatic drive, in which Mr. Kissinger took a prominent role, to negotiate a peaceful transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia). Mr. Carter expressed general approval of the negotiating efforts during his campaign, but made no commitment to specific economic or other arrangements that have been part of Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy.

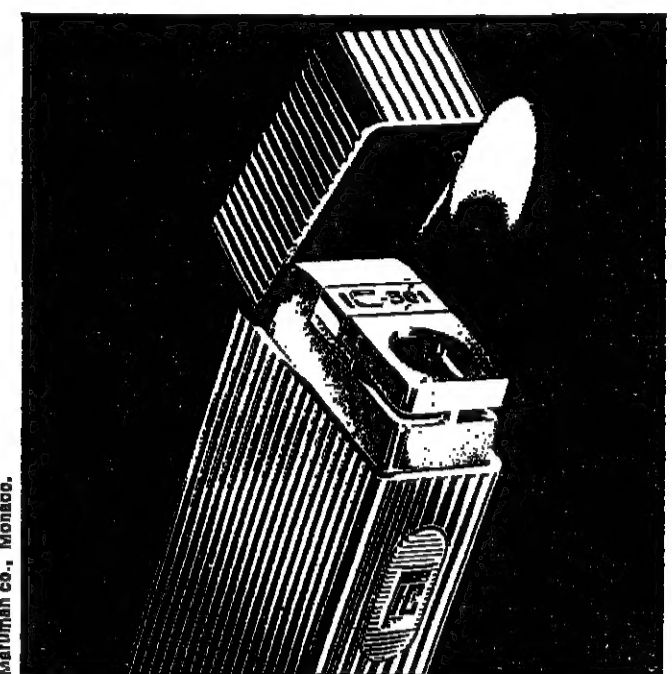
by Mr. Kissinger as "85 to 90 per cent concluded."  
Mr. Carter has also said he will seek a comprehensive nuclear test ban agreement with the Soviet Union and has criticized the recently completed partial test ban treaties that are still pending before the Senate. This suggests he may downgrade or bypass those accords in pursuit of a broader agreement.

One can see the pattern in a state like Mr. Carter's own Georgia, which had a turnout of 30.3 per cent of the adult voting-age population in 1960 and a turnout of 43 per cent on Tuesday, and in South Carolina, where 40.8 per cent of the voting-age population cast ballots on Tuesday, compared with 30.5 per cent 16 years ago.

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## Trial Balloons by Carter Adviser, France's Marchais

## Dialogue Between U.S. and European Communists Is Hinted

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 4 (IHT).—Two trial balloons sent up today could signal the start of formal contacts between U.S. officials and West European Communists once the Carter administration is in office.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, one of President-elect Jimmy Carter's principal foreign-policy advisers, told a French newspaper that, although the new administration will not favor the participation of Communists in West European governments, "it has been perfectly ridiculous to agree to talk to [Soviet party leader Leonid] Brezhnev and refuse any contact with [Italian party leader Enrico] Berlinguer."

Mr. Brzezinski told the New York correspondent of Le Quotidien de Paris that putting Communists in West European gov-

ernments would at least have the virtue of "linking them to the democratic system, separating them from their Stalinist and Leninist roots." The interview was given last week and published today.

Asked today about Mr. Brzezinski's comments, French Communist party leader Georges Marchais launched the other trial balloon, saying that he would favor official contacts with U.S. officials. "I am for a dialogue with everybody," he said on French radio.

Mr. Marchais used the occasion to attack stringent U.S. visa regulations. "Before I could meet anyone in the new administration, I would have to have a visa," he said. "For the time being, the United States, the nation of liberty, prohibits me—and all other French Communists—from going there."

Mr. Marchais said there was reason to hope that the new ad-

ministration would follow "a more realistic line." He said that if he were an American he would have voted for Mr. Carter.

The U.S. policy of limiting official contacts with European Communists has long been under attack by U.S. and European liberals. It has become one of the chief complaints that the Communist nations of Eastern Europe say they will raise during the Belgrade meeting next summer on the implementation of the Helsinki security agreement.

## Italian Case

Several critical voices were raised just a year ago when the State Department turned down a visa for Giorgio Segre, a high-ranking member of the Italian Communist party. Mr. Segre had been invited to address a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, of which Mr. Brzezinski is a member. Mr. Segre later was allowed to visit the

United States as a member of an Italian parliamentary delegation.

The State Department has used two arguments for justifying present policy—that official U.S. receptions would help the Communists, which was not desirable, and that the present non-Communist governments do not want the Communists to be received in Washington. Against this, critics have argued that it is foolish to deny contact with parties that may one day share in power.

Mr. Marchais's remarks today represented something of an exaggeration. Washington's policy has been to turn down Communists who seek to go to the United States for political activity, but to permit them to visit for various kinds of professional contacts. Visits for UN business must also be approved.

One of the administration's staunchest supporters in present policy has been the AFL-CIO and



Georges Marchais

its president, George Meany. The largest U.S. labor organization has opposed the granting of visas for labor delegations from any Communist-dominated unions.

## China Reports Carter Win With No Comment

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 4 (NYT).

—In its first official reaction to the U.S. presidential election, China today reported without comment the victory of Jimmy Carter.

In a three-paragraph dispatch, the Chinese news agency said that "James Carter, former governor of Georgia, was elected President at the quadrennial U.S. presidential elections." The report, however, was not published in this morning's edition of the party newspaper, Jieyin Jiaobao.

The use of the formal name "James" for Mr. Carter suggested the unfamiliarity Peking feels about the Democratic winner. For the last few months, Chinese officials have been asking U.S. diplomats and friends about Mr. Carter's background and probable future policies.

Peking had not expressed any preference for either Mr. Carter or President Ford. Today's report

by the news agency asserted that both the Republicans and Democrats are "bourgeois parties."

## No Differences

A commentary in this evening's edition of the Hong Kong Communist paper, Hain Wan Pao, said that "there are no real differences in foreign policy between President Ford and Mr. Carter," and it suggested that with Mr. Carter's triumph, "there will be no drastic changes in U.S. foreign policy."

But some Chinese have privately expressed concern over Mr. Carter's few statements on U.S.-Chinese policy. They appeared to be particularly upset by his comment in the televised presidential debate on foreign policy when Mr. Carter said he favored normalization of relations between Washington and Peking but added, "I would never let that friendship with the People's Republic of China stand in the way of the preservation of the independence and freedom of the people on Taiwan."

It is Peking's position that Taiwan is an integral part of China and that the United States recognized this in the Shanghai communiqué, signed by former President Richard Nixon in 1972. The use of the word independence for Taiwan is anathema to Peking officials.

The Chinese are also believed to have been disturbed by Mr. Carter's calls for cuts in defense spending. Given China's deep-rooted hostility toward the United States, Chinese leaders have been urging the United States and Western Europe to increase their defense readiness against Moscow.

But at the same time, the Chinese are believed to be glad that Henry Kissinger's term as secretary of state is coming to an end. During the last few years, with the slow progress toward normalization of relations and Mr. Kissinger's pursuit of détente with the Soviet Union, Peking has become increasingly disenchanted with Mr. Kissinger.

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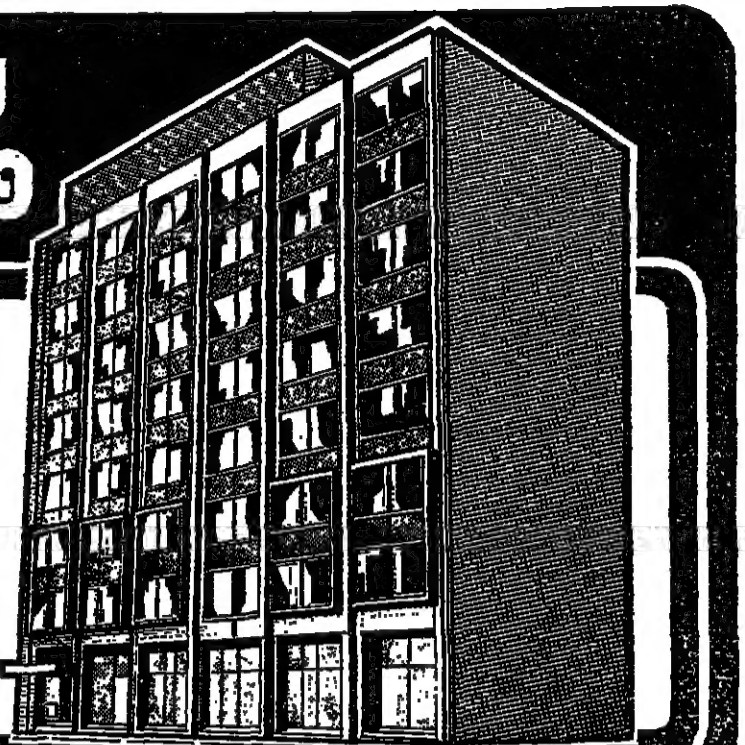
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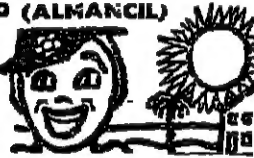
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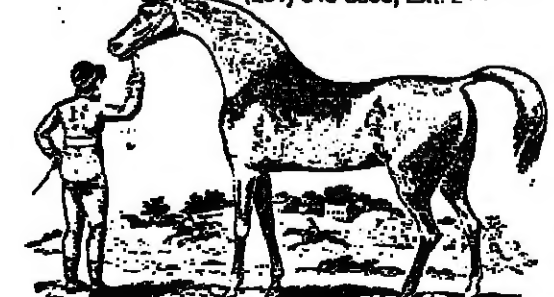
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## From Other Civilizations

## NASA to Seek Outer-Space Signals

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The most ambitious effort to detect radio emissions from distant civilizations is being led by two laboratories of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The many lines of attack range from the use of powerful radio telescopes to the use of small, portable instruments to build an analyzer that simultaneously looks at a star's planets. If it has any, it's a million radio-frequency signals.

The project, which also is a variety of other applications in radio astronomy and space communications, is expected to cost \$1 million.

will be used with various telescopes to learn if any signals on the planets of other stars are trying to com-

municate with other technological societies at the "waterhole," a part of the radio spectrum considered a logical rendezvous for intelligent creatures trying to make contact for the first time.

The frequencies of the waterhole lie between those emitted by hydrogen atoms drifting in space (1,420 megahertz or 1.42 million cycles) and those from hydroxyl, whose molecules—formed of one oxygen and one hydrogen atom—are emitted at 1,662 megahertz. Since hydrogen and hydroxyl combine to form water, this region of the spectrum is called the waterhole.

As stated in a recent analysis of the problem for NASA, it is reasonable to suppose "that different galactic species might meet there just as different terrestrial species have always met at cer-

tain more mundane waterholes." It is assumed that any civilization transmitting within the waterhole region will do so in a very narrow radio-frequency band, which would make the signal detectable only if the receiver was tuned close to the proper frequency. It is for this reason that the device, a multi-channel spectral analyzer, will scan simultaneously a million different frequency bands within the waterhole.

The project is known as SETI (for search for extraterrestrial intelligence).

Although a number of observatories will take part in the effort—some are doing so now—coordination will be done by the two NASA laboratories in California. One is the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, which will have primary responsibility for program management.

## Big Antennas

The other is the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, operated for NASA by the California Institute of Technology. The big antennas of its globe-encircling network for deep-space communications will be used, as well as other very large antennas, and the laboratory will provide various components for the multi-channel system.

Notable among these will be a data processor to handle the 5 million channels. Its development by Alvin Despain of the University of California, Berkeley, will take close to two years.

The Ames center will focus on automated pattern recognition methods to minimize human involvement in the scanning of millions, and later billions, of radio channels from thousands, perhaps millions, of stars.

The automated method will promote more effective ways to detect planets in orbit around stars. The evidence so far has been based on photography of comparatively nearby stars over decades to see if their movement against a backdrop of distant objects is irregular. Such irregular motion would be caused by the gravity of an unseen planet.

## New Methods

The search has involved microscopic measurements of the photographs. But star images are always blurred by atmospheric and optical effects, and it is hoped that new position-determining methods can produce more persuasive evidence.

One way would be to detect slight changes in wavelengths of light from the star, due to its irregular motion. For the longer term, it may be possible with space telescopes to cut out the light of the star itself and bring its planets into view.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, in addition to its work on the multi-channel system, will concentrate on scanning the sky with antenna systems based both on the earth and in space. It is widely believed that antennas in space will prove the most effective and, for large-scale searches, the least costly approach, particularly when the space shuttle makes possible more ambitious projects in earth orbit.

## U.S. Navy Hires German Salvage Ship to Lift F-14

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The U.S. Navy announced yesterday that it has chartered a West German salvage ship to raise the F-14 Tomcat fighter-bomber that sank in 1,800 feet of water off the Scottish coast during NATO maneuvers last month.

The plane fell off the carrier John F. Kennedy, taking with it a highly secret Phoenix missile. The missile was recovered last weekend by a nuclear-powered minisubmarine.

Heavy seas prevented the sub's retrieving the plane, although it lifted it to within 100 feet of the surface.

Yesterday, British reporters were taken to the U.S. Navy's Polaris base in Holy Loch, Argyll. They saw the air-to-air missile, worth half a million dollars—a white tube about 13 feet long with its glass-fiber nose cap crushed by the recovery operation. It will be taken back to the United States.

U.S. officers at Holy Loch dismissed reports that the Russians had been trying to find the missile and Tomcat first.

The missile was found about 500 yards from the plane, which was three miles from the spot where it fell into the sea. The mishap occurred about 70 miles west of the Orkney Islands.

## S. Africa Hospital Treating Khama

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana was today in Johannesburg for treatment by a specialist after a team of South African surgeons implanted a pacemaker in his heart in an emergency operation in Gaborone yesterday.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg General Hospital said Sir Seretse, 55, was in satisfactory condition.

A team of heart surgeons from Johannesburg, led by Dr. Israel Obel, flew to Gaborone and the pacemaker operation was performed within a few hours of their arrival.



James Keogh

## Keogh Tells Ford He Has Resigned As USIA Director

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—James Keogh resigned yesterday as director of the U.S. Information Agency, effective Nov. 30, agency sources reported.

Mr. Keogh submitted a letter of resignation to President Ford yesterday. No formal announcement was made immediately.

Mr. Keogh, 60, was named to head the USIA, which publicizes U.S. government policy abroad, in December, 1972. He served as chief speechwriter and researcher for Richard Nixon's 1968 presidential election campaign and held the same position on Mr. Nixon's White House staff the following year. He is a former executive editor of Time magazine.

During his tenure as USIA director, Mr. Keogh has fought a study group's proposal that the Voice of America be divorced from his agency so as to make the overseas radio service more independent and less subject to government control of its news content.

## Two Jews Facing 5 Years' Jail Over Moscow Protests

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP)—Two Jewish activists arrested during recent protests in Moscow have been charged under a criminal statute that carries penalties of one to five years in prison, a group of dissidents announced yesterday.

The two, Boris Chernobylsky, a radio-electronic engineer, and Josef Ass, a physicist, had both applied to emigrate to Israel. They had been refused and were among a group that conducted sit-ins at government offices last month. Twenty-two members of the group are now serving 15-day jail sentences.

Mr. Chernobylsky and Dr. Ass were accused by the Moscow prosecutor's office of "malicious hooliganism," a violation of Article 206 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Republic. Their wives, Yelena Chernobylskaya and Mikaela Ass-Krasnovskaya, said that the prosecutor's office had informed them of the charges, but had given no specifics. As a rule, dissidents who are charged here are convicted and sentenced; courts do not generally find them innocent.

Spokesmen for a group of prominent Jewish activists, formed into a defense committee for the two men, speculated that the arrests were, as Mark Azbel, a physicist, put it, "a demonstration of firmness" to discourage further protests.

## A Prague Rebel Disputes Paper on Jailed Dissident

PRAGUE, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—A dissident Czechoslovak politician today attacked the Communist party daily Rude Pravo for its criticism of the French Communist party's support for a jailed Czechoslovak dissident.

The newspaper had denounced Pierre Juquin, a member of the French party's Central Committee, for attending a human rights meeting in Paris last month that called for the liberation of political prisoners, including Czechoslovak dissident Jiri Mueller. Mr. Mueller was jailed for 5 1/2 years in 1972 for circulating anti-Socialist literature.

Zdenek Myrny, a former party secretary, said in an open letter to Rude Pravo, also circulated to foreign correspondents, that the Rude Pravo article "exceeded the current standards of misinformation which have become practice in recent years."

Rude Pravo wrote Oct. 26 that "neither Mueller nor anyone else was or is punished for his political opinions." Mr. Myrny, quoting the verdict of Mr. Mueller's trial, said he was found guilty only of "subversion for circulating anti-Socialist books and magazines" and "organizing the dissemination of leaflets."

## Driver Finds Where There's Smoke...

LA CORUNA, Spain, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—A taxi driver here asked four women he had picked up to stop smoking in his cab.

They refused. So he refused to shut a window or turn on the car heater. That was when things got unpleasant. Police say they detained the four women for cutting the driver's suit, raincoat and safety belt with a pair of scissors.

## Enforcing State of Emergency

## Pakistan Limits Independence of Courts

By Sharon Rosenhouse

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 4—This country still calls itself a parliamentary democracy, but a basic foundation has been eroded by severe restrictions on the independence and authority of its judiciary.

A constitutional amendment passed and signed into law in September prohibits any court challenge to laws or rules implementing Pakistan's five-year-old national state of emergency. It restricts the courts' jurisdiction to guarantee civil liberties in political cases, permits judges to be transferred without their consent and abolishes the life terms of chief justices.

Political opponents of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, lawyers and diplomats in this capital city view the measure as an attempt by the executive branch of government to rein in a judiciary that had resisted efforts to curb its power and independence.

Mr. Bhutto, whose Pakistan People's party dominates political life here in an authoritarian style frequently compared to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's rule in neighboring India, now has virtually unlimited executive power to jail and silence dissidents without judicial interference.

In a strongly worded resolution condemning the new amendment, the Karachi Bar Association said: "The Constitution is being turned into an instrument for perpetuation of a party. Even if such is not the intention, such conclusions are inescapable in the public mind."

Pakistan is being governed under a state of emergency dating from its 1971 civil war, in which India intervened militarily to bring about the establishment of Bangladesh from what was then East Pakistan.

Under the emergency rule, the government can jail persons who allegedly threaten the nation's "security" or "integrity." It is estimated that there are several hundreds or thousands of political prisoners here.

The similarities between Pakistan and India are strong, although Mr. Bhutto bristles at the comparison. He says that Pakistan is proceeding from a non-constitutional to a constitutional government, while other countries are moving in the opposite direction. He does not specify any other nation, but the allusion to India is unmistakable.

India is also under a national state of emergency. Since its imposition 15 months ago, Mrs. Gandhi has systematically restricted the authority of the judiciary.

The Pakistan amendment, Mr. Bhutto explained in a recent interview at his official residence in Rawalpindi, was enacted largely for procedural or administrative reasons.

Limited Cases  
He conceded that the measure does limit the courts' authority, but "only in limited cases," which the Prime Minister further described as "extraordinary cases like bomb blasts, sabotage."

In the last two years, the government has cracked down on its political opposition. The courts responded by enforcing constitutional guarantees. Mr. Bhutto then cracked down on the courts.

The fourth constitutional amendment, enacted in November of last year, prohibited the Pakistan high courts—the equivalent of a combined federal district and appeals bench in the U.S. judicial system—from granting bail to persons kept under preventive detention.

Still, the high courts persisted in issuing orders in the so-called "national security and integrity" cases. In the parliamentary debate on the Fifth Amendment that was enacted last month that bars challenges to emergency rules—Mr. Bhutto spoke of the judiciary's "transgressions" into executive functions.

The opposition walked out of Parliament as did its counterpart in India when the nation's constitutional amendment was introduced.

In the interview, Mr. Bhutto elaborated on his complaint that the courts were becoming a parallel of the executive by "misinterpreting or misapplication of laws."

He said that persons accused under the emergency laws or rules were going to judges' homes in the early morning hours. And the judges, Mr. Bhutto said, were granting bail without even hearing the government's side.

"If you abuse interim orders like that in that fashion, then why not lift the emergency? Why not lift the defense-of-Pakistan?"

## EEC Recouping Millions in Frauds

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Frauds perpetrated by farmers and traders against the European Economic Community's Agriculture Fund involved about \$2.5 million last year but virtually all the money has been or is being recovered, the EEC Commission said today.

In its annual report on the farm fund, which accounts for the biggest share of the EEC budget, spending \$5.5 billion last year, the commission says that it tracked down 139 cases of fraud in 1975. The largest number of cases—67 frauds—involved cereals and the next biggest incidence was in beef (22 cases).

More than \$600,000 has been repaid and \$1.85 million more is being recovered, the commission said. It added that in the last five years, frauds against the fund have totaled about \$18 million, but most has been recovered.

## Briton, Fearing Invasion of Earth, Asks Ban on Signals to Space

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Sir Martin Ryle, Nobel laureate in physics and Britain's Astronomer Royal, is trying to persuade the world's radio astronomers to refrain from continuing possible transmissions in space of the existence of intelligent life on this planet, lest the earth be invaded by hostile forces.

He addressed an appeal to the International Astronomical Union, urging that no attempts to communicate with other civilizations be undertaken, at least until there is international agreement on such a step.

Radio astronomers have known of no serious attempts to communicate to other worlds to date. However, they point out that normal transmissions from the earth, dating from the development of high-powered radars and other transmitters, have by now reached out at least 20 light years in all directions.

Sir Martin's concern, as expressed in his appeal, is that another civilization might see the earth as a tempting place for colonization or for extraction of mineral resources.

His suggestion runs counter to the widely held view that travel across the vast distances separating stars and their planetary systems would probably take centuries in each direction.

Proponents of the search for signals from other worlds contend that information from them could help mankind overcome this planet's problems of survival.

## Gustave Levy, 66, Dies; Partner at oldman, Sachs

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—

Gustave L. Levy, 66, former chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and senior partner of the investment firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., died last night at Mount Sinai Hospital. He suffered a stroke Oct. 26.

Mr. Levy had been a member of Goldman Sachs since 1923, became a partner in 1945 and for partner in 1963. The company has assets of \$1.2 billion. Mr. Levy served as chairman of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange from 1967 to 1969. He was also a member of the American Stock Exchange.



Gustave L. Levy

## Dean Dixon

RANKFURT, Nov. 4 (AP)—A New York City-born conductor in Dixon, 61, died at his home Zurich today. The Frankfurt-Hesse radio station reported.

Mr. Dixon, who left the United States in 1949, conducted the Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra for 14 years.

## Karel Polacek

PRAGUE, Nov. 4 (AP)—Karel Polacek, 63, Czechoslovak trade union chief in 1968-69, has died. He was a West Bohemian regional paper reported. He had been minister of engineering.

## Politicians Held

## Reds in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 4 (AP)—Six prominent politicians have been arrested under the Internal Security Act, involvement in Communist activities, a police statement said.

The arrested include two deputy ministers who were arrested Tuesday and an opposition member of Parliament, the statement said. Under the act, they can be held without trial indefinitely.

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## President-Elect Carter

From The Washington Post

President Ford's statement conceding the presidential election to Jimmy Carter was poignant and graceful, distinctively so as these difficult statements go. It was also reflective of precisely those qualities and habits of mind that won him nearly half the popular vote. Disappointed as he was at the result, Mr. Ford somehow still managed to convey that there are finally things more important to him than politics and seeking after power—the closeness of family relationships high among them. This struck us, in watching Mr. Ford concede the election, not just as a prospective consolation for a man who had suffered a defeat, but rather as a projection of the values which have had so much to do with Mr. Ford's political appeal throughout his brief administration.

For this reason Mr. Ford did not need continually to ask people to trust him. By and large they did trust him. They did not see a vast difference between the public man and the private man. Conveying this trustworthiness has been Mr. Ford's principal contribution to the public welfare since he has been in office. When you recall the circumstances under which he came to the presidency and the political turmoil of the time, the magnitude of his contribution becomes plain.

But a majority of the voters wanted more than this, especially once they had the luxury of the reassurance and return to normality that Mr. Ford had provided. And so it is one of the ironies of the campaign that the President was an inadvertent architect of his own political doom: People came to take for granted the atmosphere he created, even while they became restless for change. And it was in the space created by this particular irony that Jimmy Carter found his opening.

Mr. Carter professed to be far more than "merely" trustworthy. He professed to be, as well, far better attuned to the social and economic imperatives that loomed ever larger in the public's consciousness as the shockwaves of Watergate and the Vietnam war and all their attendant civil strife receded. It is to Mr. Carter's credit that over a 22-month period he managed to discern the genuine anxieties and frustrations of large numbers of Americans and to identify with both their bewilderment and their abiding belief that government can be fair in method and human in scale and effective in performing its large national and international tasks. His success in gaining his party's nomination and in going on to win the general election represented a tour de force. It was audacious in conception, disciplined and determined in execution—in short, an exercise which revealed possibilities with the political process that few had even imagined were there.

From The New York Times

The Carter victory signifies more than the return of a Democrat to the White House. The view from the Oval Office today differs sharply from the view that Lyndon Johnson, its last Democratic occupant, enjoyed in 1966. The challenge of the presidency has been stripped of the simplistic grandeur with which John F. Kennedy endowed it for one shining but ultimately deceptive moment.

The United States today is wiser, but not necessarily sadder, than it was when President Kennedy asked that "the word go forth . . . that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans." The people are no longer thrill unquestioningly to any blanket pledge to "pay any price . . . to assure the survival and success of liberty."

The foreign ordeal of Vietnam has made Americans more skeptical of cosmic promises: the domestic shame of Watergate has made them more skeptical of their leaders. This may well be why Carter's muted oratory has proved an asset. The search today is for a leadership that calls not for heroic gestures or lone but haughty decisions, but for progressive policies that can be understood by the public.

Much has happened to prepare the ground for such policies. The public revision against the politics of deceit at home and abroad has given Carter a clear mandate to make the American people once again the confident of their elected leaders. Dissatisfaction with President Ford's rule-by-veto method points to the need for a more rational relationship between the president and Congress, a relationship that ought to be more easily attainable between a Democratic president and a Congress with a Democratic majority.

Thanks to President Nixon's initiatives, détente has replaced the cold war and old

Mr. Carter's slim margin of victory takes nothing away from his achievement. But it does drastically diminish the unfettered "mandate" he openly sought. From all accounts he intended to assume the presidency blessedly and uniquely free of encumbering obligations to other members of his party and even to those groups and individuals who had gone out of their way to help him get elected. In fact the election results place him deeply in debt to organized labor, to big city bosses, to party workers, to certain elements of the traditional Democratic coalition. And the paradox is that by seeking to win in this "loner" fashion he managed to convey something disturbing to voters that ultimately cost him votes and the very freedom of action he had wished to acquire.

In particular, Mr. Carter now needs Congress more than Congress needs him. That is being a little blunt and stark about it, but the basic relationship will run that way. A striking feature of this election, after all, was that the Democrats did better than had been expected in reinforcing their control of both houses of Congress, even as he was barely squeaking into office. The projects Mr. Carter has identified as his priority business, such as tax reform and thoroughgoing reorganization of the federal government, by their very nature touch deeply held congressional convictions and interests. He will not be able to make them party business unless he has first made himself plausible as a party man. We are recommending nothing sleazy or narrowly partisan by this. We are merely noting that Mr. Carter will be unable to succeed at all unless he makes his congressional party his partner in working out his program.

This should not be so much a chore as an opportunity, even a blessing, for Mr. Carter. People voted for Mr. Carter because they wanted a change. He has been elected with a very modest majority of the vote but with extraordinary advantages. One is the widespread feeling that the nation has reached the end of one era and is embarking on another: Mr. Carter is in a very strong position to become the embodiment of the nation's new hopes. Another is that he does enjoy the possibility at least of being helped by like-minded party colleagues in Congress and in local offices around the country. He also has available (to his own great credit) the advice and services of Walter Mondale, as his vice-president, who begins with a large understanding of the workings of Congress and a great deal of goodwill and respect. So Mr. Carter has the potential for great success. We wish him well.

myths have given way to a new realism in this country's relations with the People's Republic of China. The lessons so painfully learned in Southeast Asia have led to the greater wisdom of harnessing the U.S. role as a superpower to the task of peacemaker and mediator, in the Middle East and more recently in Africa.

Building on the priceless advantage of assuming office in the absence of war, Carter will begin his term with what may be the last best chance to reduce the threat of Armageddon, or even of lesser conflagrations, by bringing the arms race under control and halting the intolerable nuclear proliferation.

The most auspicious note in Carter's campaign was his emphasis on the indivisibility of U.S. credibility abroad and the creation of an economically sound and socially just society at home. Here, too, the ground has been prepared for new strategies of progress. Lyndon Johnson's bold civil rights policies cleared the road for victory of a candidate from Georgia, with the aid of a newly confident black electorate; Johnson's faith in governmental policies on behalf of the poor, though tragically undermined by the Vietnam adventure, nevertheless showed the way to a dynamic rather than a static federal role.

Carter can safely assume that the American people understand the need for an effective partnership between the private and the public sector in the creation of a well-educated, healthy, productive nation.

On the whole, the campaign that led to Carter's victory was conducted by the opponents with moderation and mutual respect. This should make it easier for Carter to make good on his promise to bind up the nation's wounds and to shore up the cause of freedom abroad by making democracy safe and strong in the United States.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

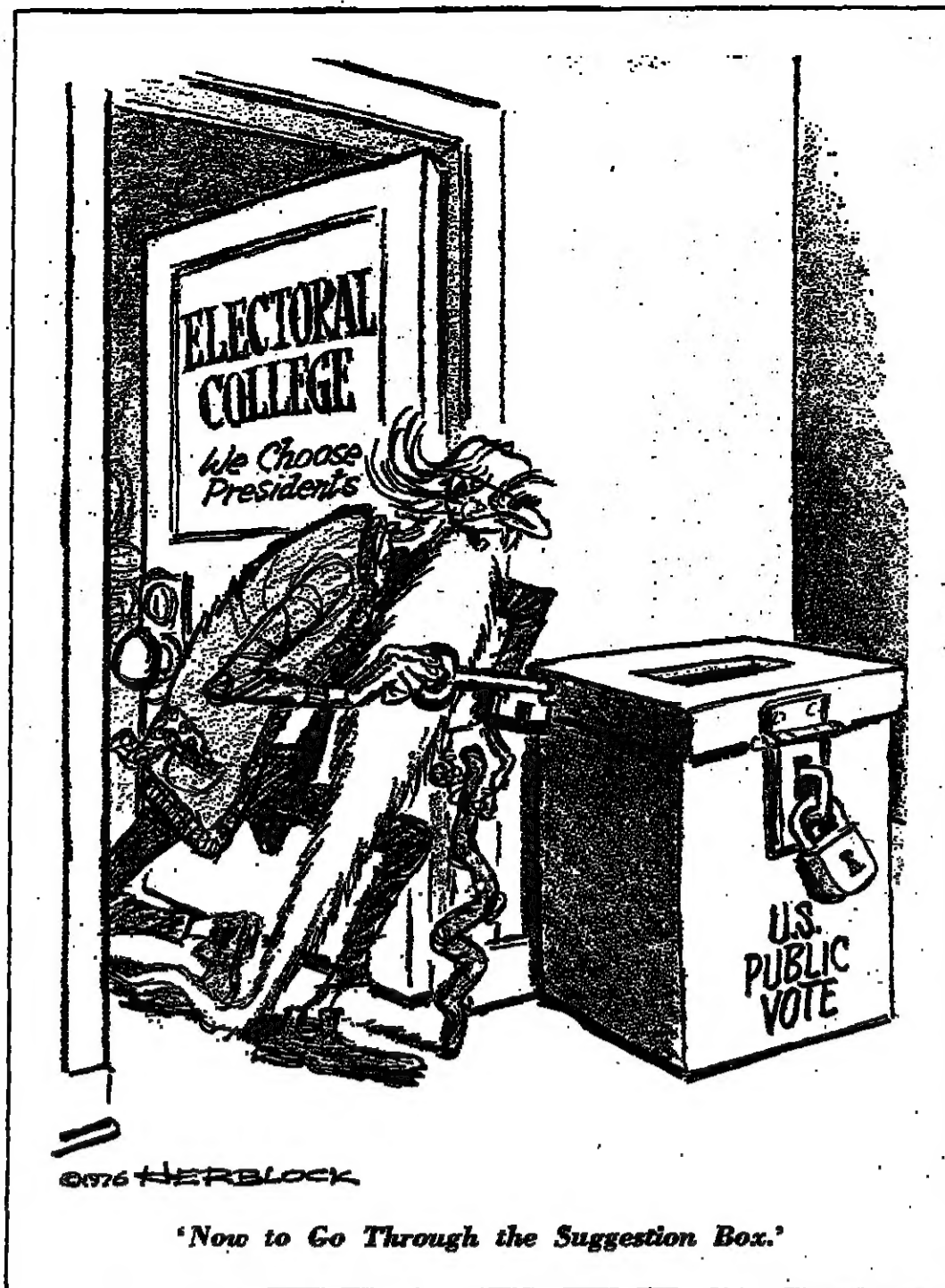
Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1901

NEW YORK.—The New York Herald, in an editorial today, said: "We must have a fleet proportionate to our influence as a peace-loving world power and adequate to the protection of our interests at home and abroad. This first line of defense demands many accessories, such as public money, navy yards, dry docks, workshops, technical plants and schools. All this is needed to be true, but it is by far the cheapest insurance for our security."

November 5, 1926

CLEVELAND.—Amie Oakley, whose feats of marksmanship have probably stirred the imagination of small boys as much if not more than the imaginary exploits of William Tell, died yesterday at the age of 66 at the home of relatives in Greenville, Ohio. She gained fame for her accuracy with guns at an early age and toured for 17 years with Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show. An era has passed.



'Now to Go Through the Suggestion Box.'

## Why It Was So Close

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—With most men about to become president, the great hope is that they will grow in the job. With Jimmy Carter, the hope has to be that he will shrink.

For Mr. Carter cherishes aspirations in tension with the true range of national choices. He practices a self-reliance at odds with effective management of any great enterprise. Which is why he blew a big lead against a weak opponent and emerged with only a narrow and highly regional victory at the polls on Tuesday.

Carter's special character as a political leader finds expression in two superficial phenomena. One, much noted, is the inclination to work with an extraordinarily small group of loyal aides. Carter achieved the takeover of the Democratic party with a mere handful of close associates. He ran his presidential campaign with the same tiny cohort, largely ignoring insistent pleas of other Democrats who wanted to help.

### Opposites

A second characteristic has been less noted and is harder to describe. Carter has a cast of mind that lacks what is called structure. He tends toward the marriage of opposites, toward the nonrecognition of what most people consider either/or choices.

Thus he favors stimulating the economy—but in the accents of fiscal conservatism. He wants new jobs in the private sector but castigates fast-food companies. He talks about being tough on the Russians, but does not mention the one thing to be most tough about—the Soviet military buildup.

The charitable explanation for these characteristics—and the one I tend to believe—lies in Carter's singular aspirations. He will be the first truly Christian president we have had since Woodrow Wilson. He believes in the betterment of man and his institutions.

From this faith he derives enormous confidence in his own virtues. He can speak as he did in the touching statement he made in Atlanta after his victory in the Electoral College was confirmed—of "my courage" and "my strength." He can believe, as his

close friend, the Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirby, told me not long ago, that "all problems are soluble." He can also feel that he can carry the country with a small group of aides, and that he is exempt by some special grace from the either/or choices that most men have to make.

But that charitable view of Carter is not accepted in the country at large. His political opponents find in him an itch for power and a strain of deceit which they liken to the qualities of Richard Nixon. Many of his supporters believe that Carter has been cagey, straddling issues and avoiding personal commitments for political reasons.

The enormous strength of those skeptical views found expression in the election returns. Carter and his small band were not able to match effectively with the regulars of the Democratic party. Many voters believed that he was coming on the issues and thus subordinated the truly important matter of economic performance to the lesser question of personal trust.

### Mondale Vote

As a result, Carter blew one of the biggest leads in political history. He won a highly regional victory, carrying the solid South and only a few Northern states by tiny margins. The decisive edge was Wisconsin, where the vice-presidential candidate, Fritz Mondale from neighboring Minnesota, almost certainly counted more than Carter himself.

Probably not a single Democratic senator or congressman was elected to Carter. Nor can it be said that Carter beat a formidable opponent in Mr. Ford. On the contrary—especially given the evidence of enduring doubts about the Nixon pardon—Ford was a feeble candidate.

So the lesson of this election is not in doubt. If Carter wants to realize his most noble aspirations, if he wants to be a national not a regional leader, if he wants to do a better job of running the country than he did of running his campaign, then he will first have to position himself squarely on the issues—especially on the

issue of stimulating the economy. He will then have to merge himself and his little band of aides with the vast army of people in the Democratic party who have a genuine talent for the public service. Indeed, how Carter mobilizes that army in the next few weeks will probably determine the whole character of his presidency.

### Shortsighted

It would be as shortsighted for Carter to ignore their contribution as it would have been for them to try to deny him his due in Madison Square Garden last July.

But Carter, for all his sensi-

## With 'Amazing Grace'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—When Jimmy Carter flew home from California on election eve, someone had installed a small electric organ in the chartered plane. During that last long campaign night two young men sat down together at the keyboard: Hugh Carter Jr., a businessman cousin from Plains, Ga., and Ben Brown, leader of the Black Caucus in the Georgia legislature. People gathered around to sing—reporters, campaign staff and, after a while, the candidates. They sang "Amazing Grace" and "Oklahoma" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," old songs that everyone knew. They also sang "We Shall Overcome" and "Blowin' in the Wind," songs of the civil rights movement; and when they did, feelings ran deep.

Black and white together: that has been the special characteristic of the Carter campaign, and it turns out to be the single most interesting fact about the election results. Carter depended overwhelmingly, for his victory, on black votes in the North and black and white in the South. He carried every one of the 11 states of the old Confederacy except Virginia, and his vote in Northern black precincts ran as high as 90 per cent.

### Historic Symbolism

There is always a danger of over-romanticizing such things, but the historic symbolism of this election is extremely powerful. The first Southerner elected president in more than a century, and he owes it to the civil rights movement. The historians who said long ago that the South itself would eventually have to heal the wounds of the Civil War are being confirmed in their view.

The other immediately visible symbolic point about this election is that it marks the end of the Nixon era in U.S. politics. Gerald Ford is far from Richard Nixon in his nature; his gracious reaction to defeat says enough about that. But he did keep on many of the Nixon men, and continue the Nixon policies. And his pardon of the fallen president made the association of the two men inescapable.

The Southern strategy that Nixon so shrewdly followed, planning to remake the political landscape, has been at the least deflected. Southern whites, instead of linking with the increasingly conservative Northern middle class, have rejoined the liberal coalition. The biggest loser on Tuesday, in terms of the future, may have been that spokesman of the reactionary South, John Connally.

## Jimmy Carter's Victory. They Wanted a Change

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—In the end, Jerry Ford's closing drive fell just short, and Jimmy Carter squeaked through to the victory most people had awarded him back in July—or even April. The country was ready for a change, and decided—however closely—to opt for that change, despite its misgivings about Carter.

The Democrats renewed their stranglehold on Congress, making an even swap of Senate seats with the Republicans and cementing into their House majority, probably on a long-term basis, the gains they had made in the Watergate election of 1974.

The majority party now bears full responsibility for the course of national affairs for the next four years—controlling both branches of the federal government, three-fourths of the states and virtually all the major cities.

### A Relief

That finding of responsibility is a relief to those who have known that, in Washington at least, it's been hard to talk realistically of a "government" for the past four years. In truth, there was no set of officials with sufficient combined leverage and shared aspirations to move effectively against the inertial forces of bureaucracy, special interest and public lethargy.

Carter has that opportunity, but only if he is skillful in his exercise of leadership. He won the election as closely as John Kennedy won his. The danger would be if he mistook the voters' message and tried to govern in the style of Lyndon Johnson after his landslide.

He is not likely to make that error if he consults the election returns. While Carter can honestly claim to have won the Democratic nomination on his own—with the brilliantly conceived, high-risk strategy he concocted with his young advisers in Atlanta—he costumed his way to election on the strength of his party.

The same established politicians, Washington officials and interest groups that were the targets of his scorn during the primaries provided the push that carried him—barely—across the finish line.

### Shortsighted

It would be as shortsighted for Carter to ignore their contribution as it would have been for them to try to deny him his due in Madison Square Garden last July.

But Carter, for all his sensi-

tivity to the public mood, did not demonstrate in the general election campaign the capacity he will need as President to organize the diverse elements of that Democratic party into an effective governing coalition.

He was slow in reaching out for the help of those leaders; yet, he has obvious as anything, he has that he can govern in the next four years only by their willing acquiescence. And that spells a greater role for them in the strategies of the Carter administration than they were given in the Carter campaign.

As for the Republicans, their grief can be tempered. Gerald Ford clearly will be remembered now for the signal contribution he made in his inherited office by restoring a sense of decency, openness and human appeal to a badly sullied White House. Even had he been elected, it is unlikely he could have performed any greater service for the country.

Despite the fact that Republicans lost the one office that has given their minority party a sense of influence in national affairs, there is little reason for concern about the survival of the GOP.

In many respects, the respite from the responsibilities of government can be a healthy one for the Republicans. They were overdue for a change of generations in their national leadership. Gerald Ford was the last of the World War II veterans to rise to the top. He was also, in all likelihood, the last man personally linked to Richard Nixon that the Republicans will nominate for president.

### New Leadership

The GOP now has an opportunity to seek new leadership among its younger figures. There are many among the men in Congress who, freed from the responsibility of defending an administration with which they often disagreed, may now speak their own thoughts more freely.

There was an infusion of new conservative voices to the Senate from the West, and there are new progressive Republican governors like Jim Thompson of Illinois and Pete duPont of Delaware, joining such valuable holdovers as Bill Milliken of Michigan, Bob Ray of Iowa and Otis Bowen of Indiana.

The Republicans will rise again—just as surely as the South did last Tuesday.

### McCarthy's Role

It will be one of the special blessings of the 1976 election if it marks the end of Eugene McCarthy's presence in U.S. politics. He played a great role in 1968, but he has since become a spoiled child who yearns literally to be a spoiler. Again, in terms of the country's political peace, imagine the feelings of millions today if he had succeeded in frustrating the popular will.

After the tension of the long night, there was a special wonder in the simplicity of Gerald Ford's concession. In this enormous country, with all its power and passion, political leadership can pass so gently. When Mrs. Ford read for her husband, "Dear Jimmy . . . may God bless you," there was a deep poignancy—as there was when Jimmy Carter, thinking he might lose, sang "We Shall Overcome."

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## 'Bommarzo' Flops as Spine-Chiller

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64	34	Merid	30	4	44	44
71	35	Merid	30	4	44	44
72	36	Merid	30	4	44	44
73	37	Merid	30	4	44	44
74	38	Merid	30	4	44	44
75	39	Merid	30	4	44	44
76	40	Merid	30	4	44	44
77	41	Merid	30	4	44	44
78	42	Merid	30	4	44	44
79	43	Merid	30	4	44	44
80	44	Merid	30	4	44	44
81	45	Merid	30	4	44	44
82	46	Merid	30	4	44	44
83	47	Merid	30	4	44	44
84	48	Merid	30	4	44	44
85	49	Merid	30	4	44	44
86	50	Merid	30	4	44	44
87	51	Merid	30	4	44	44
88	52	Merid	30	4	44	44
89	53	Merid	30	4	44	44
90	54	Merid	30	4	44	44
91	55	Merid	30	4	44	44
92	56	Merid	30	4	44	44
93	57	Merid	30	4	44	44
94	58	Merid	30	4	44	44
95	59	Merid	30	4	44	44
96	60	Merid	30	4	44	44
97	61	Merid	30	4	44	44
98	62	Merid	30	4	44	44
99	63	Merid	30	4	44	44
100	64	Merid	30	4	44	44

DonD	.44	3	123	2.1%
GED	1.50	10	73	35.4%
GrwH	.64	9	79	15.7%
HH	2.30	9	19	23.3%

Continued on Page 18



## 3 Europeans Said Subsidize Exports

Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—A panel set up by the European Commission to study the effects of subsidies on exports has found that subsidies in the form of export credits, export guarantees, and other measures are used by many European countries to subsidize exports. The panel, which was set up in 1974, has been studying the effects of these subsidies on the world market. It has found that subsidies are used by many European countries to subsidize exports, and that this is a problem for the world market. The panel has recommended that the European Commission should take action to reduce the use of subsidies on exports.

## and Rises Budget Cut in U.K.

Joseph Collins

Nov. 4 (NYT).—The United Kingdom is expected to announce a new budget this week, and it is widely expected that the government will cut the budget and raise taxes. The government has been facing a large budget deficit, and it is expected that the new budget will be a significant step towards reducing the deficit. The government has also been facing a rise in inflation, and it is expected that the new budget will include measures to control inflation.

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## As Pace of Recovery Falters Joint Action Needed on Ailing Economies

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—With the election out of the way, the time has come for the United States to join forces with other major nations to tackle international economic problems of overwhelming importance. The most immediate of these, of course, is the slide in the British pound, the Italian lira and, to a lesser extent, the French franc, tell-tale symbols of pervasive economic malaise in those countries. Specific action in the form of international rescue packages, will be taken soon on behalf of Britain and Italy through International Monetary Fund loans. In reality, the United States, West Germany and Japan will be financing these loans with advances to the IMF totaling about \$5 billion.

France, whose troubles have been relegated to the back pages by the more dramatic happenings in Britain and Italy, for the moment has adequate resources of its own. The French government has taken a series of measures to cut inflation and stimulate exports. But the situation in France is an object lesson in how quickly the economic tides can shift in what a State Department official calls "a volatile and perilous" environment.

As serious as is the problem in the weakening economies of Britain, Italy and France, a fact of perhaps even greater significance is that the pace of economic recovery in the three largest free world economies—the United States, West Germany and Japan—is slowing down.

Real gross national product in the United States increased only about 4 per cent in the second and third quarters, after a 9-per-cent rate in the first quarter. In Germany the slide over the same period was from about 6.5 per cent to 3 per cent and in Japan the gain plunged from 13 per cent to 4 per cent, according to statistics compiled by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

To some extent, the easing of the pace of recovery was predictable, but in all of the "big three," on whom the other countries depend for support, the slack was greater than anticipated. At current levels, the rate of growth cannot cut the rate of unemployment.

There is reason to believe that much of this problem has been man-made. Fear of inflation and out-size welfare statism because of unemployment in Western European countries.

Mr. Doko earlier called on Japanese exporters to exercise self-restraint in dealings with the EEC, but his plan received a poor reception from industry spokesmen in Japan.

The steel and ball-bearing industries are the only ones now curbing their trade with Western Europe. Other industries said they had no plans along this line.

Toshimaru Wada, Vice-Minister of International Trade, told another press conference that while the present official and private controls over Japanese exports should be maintained, the best way to solve the trade imbalance would be to stimulate business in Japan and expand imports.

No Promise to U.S. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Japanese electronics industry said it made no definite commitments on its exports to Britain at talks here with a British delegation earlier this week.

Noboru Yoshii, senior adviser to Sony Corp., who led the Japanese delegation, said an understanding reached at the talks only provided for continued exchange of information on the British demand for monochrome and color television.

President Warns The Keldraen president, Toshio Doko, warned on his return to Japan that there was the possibility of the EEC unilaterally imposing restrictions on Japanese goods. He said the trade imbalance in Japan's favor was turning into a political issue.

Company Reports Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Anderson Clayton  
First Quarter 1976  
Revenue 166.2  
Profits 15.7  
Per Share 1.85

CNA Financial  
Third Quarter 1976  
Revenue 491.70  
Profits 47.40  
Per Share 0.29

Coca-Cola  
Third Quarter 1976  
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Per Share 1.38

Grumman  
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## But No Specific Decisions Taken at Meeting Japan Businessmen Agree on Trade Surplus Correction

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—

Japanese business leaders and trade officials agreed in principle today that something should be done to correct Japan's growing trade surplus with Western Europe, the federation of economic organizations (Keidaren) said.

But a Keidaren spokesman said after a meeting between officials of the powerful business organization and the Ministry of International Trade that they had been unable to decide on any specific measures.

He added: "In addition, if there is a question of a considerable imbalance between Japan and the EEC countries, such a matter should be solved in the long term, and the overall aspect of a (trade) balance should be restored by expansion and not by restriction of trade."

Mr. Yanagita said remarks made by the Europeans to the Keidaren team included "misunderstandings, over-simplification and exaggeration," but the Foreign Ministry believed the Japanese businessmen had succeeded in explaining the true situation.

However, he also said there were some complaints raised by the Europeans that Keidaren had felt necessary to bring back to Japan for careful examination.

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## Wholesale Prices Rise By 0.6 Per Cent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—

Higher costs for automobiles, fuel and other industrial goods boosted U.S. wholesale prices by 0.6 per cent in October, marking the second consecutive big monthly increase, the government said today.

The rise was smaller than the 0.9-per-cent increase in September, but still was the sharpest monthly increase this year and by no means good news for the incoming Carter administration.

Only a decline in agricultural prices kept the wholesale price index from rising more sharply. The Labor Department said industrial prices surged 1 per cent higher last month, the largest one-month increase since last October, when they rose 1.2 per cent. These prices have continued rising at a rapid rate since last June.

Less Volatile Economists are usually more concerned about price trends for industrial commodities as an indication of the underlying inflationary pressures in the economy, since they are less volatile than farm prices.

Farm prices were down 1.2 per cent in October after rising 1.9 per cent in September. They had declined in both July and August. Prices for processed foods and feeds also dropped in October, declining 0.7 per cent.

The wholesale price index stood at 162.2 in October, meaning that goods selling for \$100 at wholesale in 1967 now cost \$162.20. Wholesale price changes usually are reflected after a lag in consumer prices, although the linkage is not precise.

October's 0.6-per-cent increase, adjusted for seasonal factors, translates into an annual rate of 7.4 per cent. In absolute terms, wholesale prices rose 0.3 per cent last month.

For analyzing general price trends, economists prefer the seasonally adjusted figures. These figures eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at about the same time and in about the same magnitude each year due to such things as weather patterns, supply cycles, model changeovers and seasonal dis-

counts. The unadjusted data reflect actual monthly change. The latest price report indicated that inflationary pressures are still strong in the economy.

Most economists believe that inflation as measured by consumer prices will increase about 5 to 6 per cent this year. That would be a slight improvement from the 7-per-cent rate in 1975, but still would be high by historic standards.

The surge in industrial prices reflected increases in transportation equipment, especially the 1977-model cars and trucks. Most vehicles and other equipment rose in cost 3.6 per cent last month, the government said.

Sharp increases also were reported for most fuel products, including crude petroleum and natural gas. Prices also rose for lumber and wood products, rubber, machinery and metal products.

Especially significant for future trends was the 4-per-cent price increase for crude materials in October. Price movements for these materials, the first step in the price chain, usually signal broader trends several months in advance.

Wholesale prices of consumer goods—basically the prices paid by supermarkets—declined 0.4 per cent following an increase in September and three consecutive months of decline in the summer.

Over the past 12 months, wholesale prices have risen 3.5 per cent, the smallest 12-month increase since November, 1971, when they rose 3.3 per cent during a period of government controls.

Industrial prices have risen 6.6 per cent over the past year while farm prices were 5.4 per cent lower and processed foods and feeds were down 6.1 per cent.

Nov. 4 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board is preparing detailed standards for bank management of foreign exchange activities, it was disclosed here today.

Rugh Conway, supervisory examiner for the board, said these standards are aimed at improving the accuracy and completeness of records in bank foreign exchange departments.

Speaking before a meeting of the American Bankers' Association, Mr. Conway emphasized that the standards are not aimed at correcting any immediate problems.

He said the purpose is to assure that banks continue to maintain the good policies and procedures which are now being followed.

The Federal Reserve Board said the standards will require detailed records of all transactions so that bank examiners can detect unusual risks in a bank's activities.

ADVERTISEMENT

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from November 11, 1976, at 8:30 a.m., N.Y. Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, the CDRs of the CDRs of Crown Zellerbach Corp. each repr. 5 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 4.83 net, div. per record-date, 9.10.76, gross, 9.045 net, after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = 9.3375 = Dfls. 0.86 per CDR.

Dfls. 0.86 belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= 9.3375 = Dfls. 0.86) with Dfls. 3.97 net, Amsterdam, November 2, 1976.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

## Second Look at Carter Victory Pushes Stock Prices Higher

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—

New York Stock Exchange prices did an about-face today and closed broadly higher in moderate trading.

Although it finished below the high level of the day, the Dow Jones industrial index rose 3.91 points to 960.44.

Breadth figures almost exactly reversed yesterday's downside pattern. About 1,180 stocks finished higher today and about 340 shares closed lower.

Volume totaled 21.7 million shares, compared with 18.4 million shares yesterday.

Some analysts who said yesterday's selling was caused by concern about President-elect Carter's possible economic policies, said today that investors are having second thoughts and are beginning to think that perhaps Mr. Carter's administration will be able to revive the country's lagging economy.

Brokers added that although the market fell almost 10 points yesterday, much of that liquidation was confined to the first hour's activity by disappointed investors who had earlier gambled on a Ford upset.

Among the issues reacting to favorable corporate earnings were General Dynamics up 1 to 47 1/2, International Flavors & Fragrances 3/4 to 21 3/4, Santa Fe International 2 5/8 to 36 1/8, and Beico Petroleum 1 1/4 to 20 3/4.

Wesco Financial, a take-over candidate, climbed 3 7/8 to 19 1/2. Also on the upbeat were MCA

1 1/4 higher at 34 3/4. Superior Oil 3 to 215, Kennecott Copper 1 1/8 to 28, Tropics Products 1 7/8 to 28 1/4, Sears, Roebuck 2 1/8 to 69, U.S. Steel 1 1/8 to 43 1/8, and heavily traded Travelers 7 1/8 to 37 3/8.

Bally Manufacturing, which moved ahead 2 1/4 yesterday, climbed another 1 1/2 to 24. The slot machine maker said the effect of opening the East Coast to gambling could add 10 to 15 cents a share to its annual earnings.

S.S. Kresge, J.C. Penney, and P.W. Woolworth showed gains after reporting higher October sales.

Burroughs eased 3/8 to 89 1/4. Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amer index rose 1.48 to 99.99.

Soybean futures, much in demand by a mixed speculative element, advanced 15 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The strength and interest in soybeans strongly influenced a demand for other farm commodity futures. Soybean meal rose \$3.50 a ton and soybean oil rose more than 50 points, or 12 cent a pound. Corn gained 2 cents a bushel and oats and wheat were almost as much higher.

Market Closed All stock exchanges and banks were closed Thursday in Italy for a national holiday.



— 1976 —		Stocks and	Div.	5-yr.	3-yr.
High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	100% High	Low Q

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

American Most Actives			Frankfurt			N.Y.			SUGAR			London Commodities			Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks			Currency		
Sales			Close			Nov. 5			Nov. 4			Nov. 4			Closing Prices Nov. 4, 1976			November 4, 1976		
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AEG 81.70			Air Liquide 324.30			N.Y. SILVER (5000 Troy oz)			Dec 74 122.50			Dec 74 122.50			NEW YORK (AP) is a selected New York exchange			By reading across this table of yesterday's		
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Daimler-Benz 176.80			Cifor 176.80			Sep 430.00			May 131 129.50			May 131 129.50			Dansk M			London (t) 3.5940 2.885 3.4684 1.410		
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returning to the advertisement in this paper of 6th July, 1976, undersigned announces that original shares from 5% (free) BSA Swiss Bonds will be sold from November 15, 1976, one CDR Sekisui Prefab House, cum. No. 28 and Associate, be available at Ras-Associates, 172 Amsterdam, New York 10014, at the price of \$10.00 per share, plus 3% div. exp. in CDRS Sekisui Prefab House, Ltd. After December 31, 1976, the equivalent of the CDRS, which have not been claimed, will be sold on Nov. 15, 1977, at the same price. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said shareholders.		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JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
<b>General Manager Australia</b>		Weserhütte, ein unternehmen der Otto Wolff gruppe.	Sydney, Australia	Not less than 35 yrs.; prof. engineering backg.; outstanding mgmt. ability & exp. (sales promotion & mktg.); Eng., Germ.	Eisenwerk Weserhütte, Mindener str. 18-24, D. 4970 Bad Oeynhausen, Germany.	I.N.T. 28-10-76
<b>General Manager</b>	To be negotiated	Large chain of hotels.	Middle East	High prof. standing & considerable hotel mgmt. exp. both at home & abroad.	Box D-5.533, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.N.T. 28-10-76
<b>European Audit Coordinator</b>		One of America's largest & strongest corp.	Genoa, Italy	University degree; accounting qualifications; auditing exp.; English, Italian, French.	Edson Small Associates, 30 Square Marlow, B-1180 Brussels.	I.N.T. 28-10-76
<b>European Internal Auditor</b>	U.S. \$27,000	Fast expanding North American multinational Co.	Brussels	CA or CPA with North American audit exp.; 50% travel.	Simon Cooper, K-Tel Int'l, Schlitzer Strasse 6, 6000 Frankfurt 63, Tel.: 41 01 91.	I.N.T. 28-10-76
<b>International Investment Banking</b>		Well-established Int'l merchant bank.	London	Int'l investment banker with over 5 yrs. exp. in all corp. finance & underwriting activities.	Box FT 427, c/o Hanway House, 5 Clark's Place, London EC2N 4BJ.	Financial Times 28-10-76
<b>International Manager Chemicals</b>	Benefits, profit sharing	Int'l dept. of Chicago based manufacturer.	Chicago	Exp. in overseas sales of specialized chemicals & surfactants; Eng. + French or Spanish.	Box X-778, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 28-10-76
<b>Marketing Manager Europe</b>	F.Fr. 8-10,000 per month	British manufacturing group.	Europe	Gen. Manager w. success. record of mktg. exp. & entrepreneurial flair; Eng., French, Germ. lang.	Conway & Company Ltd., 33 Bristol House, 67 Lower Sloane St., London SW1W 8DD.	I.N.T. 30-10-76
<b>International Petroleum Consultants</b>	Attractive	Arthur D. Little, one of the world's leading mngt. consulting Co.	Europe or overseas	5 yrs. exp. in oil &/or petroleum chemical ind.; English + French; 27-35 yrs.	V.P. Europe, Arthur D. Little, Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6EY.	I.N.T. 30-10-76
<b>Marketing Manager</b>		Importante société int'l spécialisée en photocopies et matériel de bureau.		Hme de Midy, de 1er plan; connaissances de base gestion financière et stat.; int'l. français, néerlandais, anglais.	Ref. LS-991, Universal Media, Chaussée de La Hupe 122, 1050 Bruxelles.	Le Soir 30-10-76
<b>Management Consultants</b>	Attractive, above market level	Int'l management consulting Co. based in Continental Europe.		Successful record of achievement in similar role; Eng. or French + Span. or Ital.	Ref. B-5187, P.A., Avenue Louise 386, 1050 Bruxelles. Tel.: 648-65-55.	Le Soir 30-10-76
<b>Commercial Director</b>		German tool machinery industry.	Porto Alegre Brazil	Accounting, adm. & staff exp.; credit & fax policies; German, Portuguese + English.	Wotan-Werke GmbH, Postfach 8725, 4000 Düsseldorf 1.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 30-10-76
<b>International Marketing Manager</b>	Five-figure package	Major subsidiary of highly successful engineering group.		Degree or professional qualif., under 45 yrs.; extensive travel; Eng.-at least 1 foreign lang.	The Group Chief Executive, Box 2,859, The Economist, 25 St. James's St., London SW1 A1HG.	Economist 30-10-76
<b>Responsable des ventes Export</b>		Sport Lalsir Diffusion.		Hme connaisseur Europe, U.S.A., Canada; avoir déjà exercé fonct. similaires; fran., angl., ail.	Daniel Menhirier, Sport Lalsir Diffusion, 15 Ave. de Chambéry, 74000 Annecy, France.	L'Express 1-11-76
<b>Marketing Manager</b>	\$30,000 to \$60,000	Computing & photo composition field.	West Germany	Sales background in: Engineering Systems, Tech. Public., Micro publishing & admin.; Eng.-Germ.	Box D.5.530, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.N.T. 2-11-76
<b>International Banker</b>	Open	European Bank.	New York	Exp. Banker in Far East customer relations: English, Japanese & Spanish languages.	P.O. Box 1,077, New York, New York 10007.	Wall Street Journal 2-11-76







## NBA Roundup

## Rockets Outslug and Outscore Celtics

Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Rockets needed the partnership of Calvin Murphy and George McGinnis to pull out the victory for the second time they made the Rockets' first round.

As beaten Houston, 118-111, in last 13 meetings, two losses, however, the Rockets' fan ran basketball court last night's Celtics center in the win before being pounded by Cowens and guard Charlie Scott. In that game, Celtics coach Tom Heinsohn was ejected from the court and the Rockets pulled off an upset.

Last night was worse for the Celtics. Ballying around guards Murphy and Mike Newlin, the Rockets came back from 17 points down to stun Boston, 117-111, in overtime.

Boston completely dominated the game until, with eight minutes left in the third quarter, a shooting match between Murphy

and Boston forward Sidney Wicks intensified into a fist fight. Murphy, a powerful 5-9 guard, attacked the 6-9 Wicks, who outweighs the smaller man by 60 pounds, and repeatedly hit him in the face and throat as he wrestled the bigger player to the court.

Wicks suffered a cut nose and received a stitch while missing most of the third quarter.

"Calvin Murphy has a big-man complex," Wicks said later, "but that's cool. He doesn't think the big men will come after him, but

he will learn one of these days. I've just got one thing to say to him. Watch out." Murphy said Wicks caused the fight.

Houston trailed, 66-64, when Murphy was assessed two personal fouls and Wicks out of the fight. But then Newlin took control of the game and scored 17 of his 35 total points in the fourth quarter and five-minute overtime period.

"It was crazy. I just felt possessed. Like I wasn't even thinking, just throwing myself around and going wild," Newlin said.

Bundy Maciejewski, 20-footer with 1.7 seconds left in regulation pulled the Rockets into their first tie of the game at 105-105, and that's the way the fourth quarter ended after each team took one poor shot apiece.

Besides his second loss in two nights, Heinsohn had a court order to worry about.

During halftime, a Harris County Sheriff's deputy served the coach, Cowens, Scott and Celtics president Red Auerbach with summonses to appear in a Houston court in 30 days for a hearing regarding the Feb. 11 incident.

The summonses, served on the Celtics on their first trip back to Houston since the Feb. 11 game, resulted from a \$1-million damage suit filed by Rockets' fan James Bates.

Bates, 34, claimed in the suit filed earlier this year that "Cowens and Celtics teammate Charlie Scott... proceeded collectively to physically beat (Bates) to the state of incapacity."

"How ridiculous is this?" Heinsohn said after the game.

Nuggets 119, Knicks 116

At Denver, guard David Thompson, the American Basketball Association's rookie of the year a year ago, returned to his old team for a 34-point performance that lifted the Nuggets to 119-110 victory over the New York Knicks.

The 6-5 Thompson, who had difficulty adjusting this season to a shift from forward to guard, scored 10 of his points in the first quarter as the Nuggets, now leading the NBA's Midwest Division with a 5-0 record, outscored New York 37-22.

Kings 126, Sonics 106

At Kansas City, former ABA players Ron Boone, Jim Bakus and Brian Taylor combined for 87 points to lead the Kings to a 126-106 victory over Seattle.

Boone led the Kings with 28 points while backup center Bakus had 23 and 9 rebounds and Taylor scored 18 points.

Brown paced Seattle with 20 points while Mike Green had 10 rebounds.

Pacers 113, Spurs 97

At Indianapolis, center Dan Roundfield topped five players in double figures with 24 points as the Pacers rolled to their fourth straight victory, 113-97, over San Antonio.

The Pacers trailed only once at 4-2 and widened their advantage after each quarter. Veteran Freddie Lewis added 18 points to the Indiana attack and Will Jones contributed 17. Billy Knight, returning after missing four games with a sprained ankle, scored 14 points in less than two periods of action and Steve Green scored 11.

Nets 106, Braves 96

At Utica, John Williamson scored 36 points and led a 29-point third-period outburst which paced the New York Nets to a 106-96 victory over Buffalo.

The victory snapped a three-game losing streak by the Nets and extended the Braves' losing streak to four games. Williamson scored eight points during the third-period drive as the Nets broke away from a 46-46 halftime tie to take a 75-66 lead at the end of the third period.

Bullets 117, Bucks 105

At Landover, Md., Elvin Hayes scored 31 points and Len Rounkison 24 to help Washington snap a three-game losing streak with a 117-105 victory over Milwaukee.

Hayes had 17 and Rounkison 15 points in the first half as Washington took a 62-52 lead and was never headed. Hayes led all rebounders with 14 and had 5 blocked shots.

being pounded by Cowens and guard Charlie Scott. In that game, Celtics coach Tom Heinsohn was ejected from the court and the Rockets pulled off an upset.

Last night was worse for the Celtics. Ballying around guards Murphy and Mike Newlin, the Rockets came back from 17 points down to stun Boston, 117-111, in overtime.

Boston completely dominated the game until, with eight minutes left in the third quarter, a shooting match between Murphy

and Boston forward Sidney Wicks intensified into a fist fight. Murphy, a powerful 5-9 guard, attacked the 6-9 Wicks, who outweighs the smaller man by 60 pounds, and repeatedly hit him in the face and throat as he wrestled the bigger player to the court.

Wicks suffered a cut nose and received a stitch while missing most of the third quarter.

"Calvin Murphy has a big-man complex," Wicks said later, "but that's cool. He doesn't think the big men will come after him, but

he will learn one of these days. I've just got one thing to say to him. Watch out." Murphy said Wicks caused the fight.

Houston trailed, 66-64, when Murphy was assessed two personal fouls and Wicks out of the fight. But then Newlin took control of the game and scored 17 of his 35 total points in the fourth quarter and five-minute overtime period.

"It was crazy. I just felt possessed. Like I wasn't even thinking, just throwing myself around and going wild," Newlin said.

Bundy Maciejewski, 20-footer with 1.7 seconds left in regulation pulled the Rockets into their first tie of the game at 105-105, and that's the way the fourth quarter ended after each team took one poor shot apiece.

Besides his second loss in two nights, Heinsohn had a court order to worry about.

During halftime, a Harris County Sheriff's deputy served the coach, Cowens, Scott and Celtics president Red Auerbach with summonses to appear in a Houston court in 30 days for a hearing regarding the Feb. 11 incident.

The summonses, served on the Celtics on their first trip back to Houston since the Feb. 11 game, resulted from a \$1-million damage suit filed by Rockets' fan James Bates.

Bates, 34, claimed in the suit filed earlier this year that "Cowens and Celtics teammate Charlie Scott... proceeded collectively to physically beat (Bates) to the state of incapacity."

"How ridiculous is this?" Heinsohn said after the game.

Nuggets 119, Knicks 116

At Denver, guard David Thompson, the American Basketball Association's rookie of the year a year ago, returned to his old team for a 34-point performance that lifted the Nuggets to 119-110 victory over the New York Knicks.

The 6-5 Thompson, who had difficulty adjusting this season to a shift from forward to guard, scored 10 of his points in the first quarter as the Nuggets, now leading the NBA's Midwest Division with a 5-0 record, outscored New York 37-22.

Kings 126, Sonics 106

At Kansas City, former ABA players Ron Boone, Jim Bakus and Brian Taylor combined for 87 points to lead the Kings to a 126-106 victory over Seattle.

Boone led the Kings with 28 points while backup center Bakus had 23 and 9 rebounds and Taylor scored 18 points.

Brown paced Seattle with 20 points while Mike Green had 10 rebounds.

Pacers 113, Spurs 97

At Indianapolis, center Dan Roundfield topped five players in double figures with 24 points as the Pacers rolled to their fourth straight victory, 113-97, over San Antonio.

The Pacers trailed only once at 4-2 and widened their advantage after each quarter. Veteran Freddie Lewis added 18 points to the Indiana attack and Will Jones contributed 17. Billy Knight, returning after missing four games with a sprained ankle, scored 14 points in less than two periods of action and Steve Green scored 11.

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FALLS—The Spurs' Mark Oberding (left) and Pacers' Steve Green hit the floor.

## In Europe Soccer Cup

## Law for Quarterfinalists Is 2 Months Away

S. Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Last night's Bayern Munich non-champion St. Etienne, ended the quarterfinals European Soccer Cup last night by beating the Spurs 2-1 in a 100-minute match.

Survivors in the Cupwin Cup, headed by the Belgium's Anderlecht, might back from Turkey a pregame over Galatasaray, as to patient through the cup break.

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successive triumph, started 1-2 down but thrashed its Czechoslovak visitors, Banik Ostrava, 5-0. Gerd Mueller celebrated his 31st birthday with the first goal and hit another just after halftime.

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, Jupp Kapellmann and the Swede Conny Torstensson, completed a bleak night for Banik.

Norwich-Turin

The current West German champion, Borussia Moenchengladbach, survived narrowly in a foul-ridden match against Turin.

Three Italians—Caporale, Zaccarelli and goalkeeper Castellani—were ordered off. Turin held out for the final 20 minutes with a stoppage goalkeeper.

But they had effectively lost the match in Turin, where the Germans had won 2-1. Referee Fred Delcourt had a long night. Apart from the sendings-off, he booked six players.

St. Etienne's goalless draw in Holland was more rewarding. The one-goal lead it had taken in France saw it through against PSV Eindhoven, just as it had when the clubs clashed in the

semifinal last season. Willy van der Kerkhof twice got the ball in the St. Etienne net, but each time Austrian referee Franz Wochner ruled offside.

Real Madrid-Ott

Real Madrid, six-time winner of the cup, went out in Belgium to Bruges, which, building on a goalless first leg in Spain, put in two first-half goals.

Dynamo Kiev and Zurich qualified impressively by widening leads they had taken on their home grounds. In England, Liverpool hit three quick goals to rub out the slim advantage its Turkish visitors had brought from Trabzon.

Dynamo Dresden dealt similarly with its Hungarian opponents Ferencvaros.

The UEFA Cup produced a nail-biter in Brussels, where RWD Molenbeek played a second-round with the Poles of Wisla Krakow. Extra time changed nothing except that Adam Malski, one of Poland's World Cup heroes, was ordered off. Finally there were penalties—and the Belgians scraped through, 5-4.

Orantes Moves to Semifinals

Of British Dewar Cup Tennis

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Miguel Orantes of Spain moved into the semifinals of the \$125,000 Dewar Cup International Tennis Tournament here when he beat South African Berndt Mitton, 6-3, 3-6, 8-3, today giving him an undefeated run of 21 matches.

Top-seeded Orantes, unbeaten since the semifinals of the U.S. Championships at Forest Hills in September when he lost to Swede Bjorn Borg, said he thought his feat was a record.

"I have been told the previous

best run was 20 matches last year by Rod Laver," said the Spaniard, whose recent championship victories include Tehran, Barcelona and Madrid.

Orantes had to work hard here to win his 90-minute quarterfinal against Mitton. After sharing the first two sets, Mitton was battling to stay in the match when he crashed into the back netting and almost toppled off the raised playing area.

Mitton somehow managed to return the ball as he exorcised himself from the netting. But Orantes then turned on the pressure with some precision lobs to break through for a 4-2 lead. That was virtually the end of Mitton's resistance.

Orantes' opponent in the semifinals will be Scottish Mark Cox, who beat Italian Antonio Zugarelli, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Both players put on a hard-hitting display while sharing the first two sets. Cox broke through in the decider when Zugarelli double-faulted.

The Italian was upset by a bad leg call in the sixth game of the first set. Cox took the game to love for a 4-3 advantage and Zugarelli's effort flamed out as his service let him down.

Battle for Talent

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The newest battle for talented athletes is a fight for tennis stars. "They are trying to put us out of business," Mike Davies, executive director of World Championship Tennis, said yesterday after hearing of plans for an enlarged 70-tournament men's Grand Prix circuit that would have prize money of more than \$7 million.

"It is war," Davies said.

The WCT, which last week announced plans for a \$2.5-million circuit, has operated the first four months of the year and the Grand Prix previously ran during the last eight months.

But now the Grand Prix competition will begin in Sydney, Dec. 23, and have 25 tournaments in 10 countries during the first six months.

## NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Boston 3 2 400 1/2

Philadelphia 3 2 429 1 1/2

N. Y. Knicks 3 2 429 1 1/2

W. Y. Nets 3 2 373

Buffalo 3 2 353 2

Central Division

Cleveland 5 0 1,000

Houston 4 1 400 1 1/2

New Orleans 4 1 367 2

Washington 3 2 328 4 1/2

San Antonio 3 2 328 4 1/2

Atlanta 3 2 328 4 1/2

Western Division

Midwest Conference

Denver 5 0 1,000

Indiana 4 1 400 1 1/2

Kansas City 4 1 371 2

Chicago 3 2 400 3

Detroit 3 2 368 4 1/2

Milwaukee 3 2 368 4 1/2

Pacific Division

Portland 4 1 300

Golden State 3 2 400 1 1/2

Los Angeles 3 2 429 1 1/2

Seattle 3 2 429 1 1/2

Phoenix 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Francisco 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Diego 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Jose 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Luis Obispo 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Marcos 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Mateo 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Rafael 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Bruno 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Carlos 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Gabriel 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Jacinto 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Juan 3 2 429 1 1/2

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San Carlos 3 2 429 1 1/2

San Gabriel 3 2 429 1 1/2

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## Observer

## Hey, Ruble!

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Leo Tolstoy is tired of writing for kopecks. He wants the rubles.

"So you think you're ready for the big rubles, Leo," says his agent.

Leo Tolstoy says he wants it all. The 550,000-ruble advance, the 1,275,000-ruble paperback sale, the big movie deal. The television sale.

"Such talk is music to my heart," says his agent. "Go home and write me a few hundred words describing your novel."

Leo Tolstoy goes home and writes 350,000 words. His agent cannot wait through it. "Leo, Leo," he groans. "All this talk about Napoleon in somebody's parlor and I can't even keep the names straight. Go home and write letters to John Kennedy and Henry James, and Norman Mailer and Philip Roth and ask them to give you some punchy sales lines for the jacket, and maybe I can find a sucker."

Leo Tolstoy writes letters to 100,000 words each to Galbraith, Mailer and Roth. They do not answer. Turgenev and Henry James, however, agree to send jacket blurbs on condition that Leo Tolstoy stop writing them 100,000-word letters.

"Leo," says the agent, "I will give it to you from the shoulder. James and Turgenev do not sell books, but I will tell you what."

And he tells Leo Tolstoy to forget the book for the time being and write the condensation for the Reader's Digest.

Leo Tolstoy writes the condensation. It runs to 575,000 words. "Let's skip the condensation, Leo, and go right to the movie," says his agent. "Once you have written the movie, you can do the condensation of the film and then work backward to the full novel."

At home, Leo Tolstoy writes a great movie. It filmed and will run for 37 hours, not including intermissions for meals. "Leo," says his agent, "nobody is going to buy a 37-hour movie, a 575-

000-word condensation, or a full-length novel that takes a 100,000-word letter to describe."

Leo Tolstoy is depressed. He sees the big rubles eluding him.

"However," says the agent, "if you write the soundtrack music for the movie, it will create a terrific audience, which will then demand that the rest of the movie be made, which will create a huge demand for the condensation of the original novel, which will make everybody want more and have the publishers begging you to write the full-length best-selling novel."

Leo Tolstoy goes home and sits down at the piano. After having a lot of fun learning to play "Chopsticks," he realizes he cannot write music.

"At that case, Leo," says his agent, "do the comic book first." Leo Tolstoy goes home and does the comic book. It is thicker than the Manhattan telephone directory and is very poorly drawn.

"Leo," says his agent, "I don't suppose you could make the bubble gum?"

"Bubble gum?" says Leo Tolstoy.

"The 'War and Peace bubble gum,'" says his agent. "It would create a demand for the 'War and Peace comic book,' which would trigger demand for the 'War and Peace sound-track record,' which would set up demand for the film, which would create demand for the condensation of the book on which the film is based, which will create demand for this best seller you want to write."

Leo Tolstoy admits to an inadequacy. He cannot make bubble gum.

"Not to worry," says his agent. "We'll go all the way to the end to start and work backward. Go home and make me a 'War and Peace T-shirt.'"

Leo Tolstoy sits at home sewing. He sews for days. The T-shirt already covers 14 acres.

"Sometimes," thinks Leo Tolstoy, "if a signature doesn't seem to be my glass of tea." He goes with the idea of chucking it all and looking for the big rubles in the garment trade.

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—He is tall, lean and smart, with dashing white teeth, and he looks ever so much like Robert Redford. He rides around town in a chauffeur-driven silver Cadillac with his initials, DJT, on the plates. He dates stinky fashion models, belongs to the most elegant clubs and at only 30 years of age, estimates that he is worth more than \$300 million.

Fair. It's one of Donald J. Trump's favorite words, and he, his friends and his enemies use it when describing his way of life as well as his business style as New York's No. 1 real estate promoter of the middle 1970s.

"If a man has flair," the energetic, outspoken Trump said the other day, "and is smart, and somewhat conservative and has a taste for what people want, he's bound to be successful in New York."

Trump, who is president of the Brooklyn-based Trump Organization, which owns and manages 22,000 apartments, currently has three imaginative Manhattan real-estate projects in the works. And much to his delight, his brash, controversial style has prompted comparisons with his Tammany boss, the late William Zeckendorf, who actually developed projects as striking as those Trump is proposing.

The proposed projects are: a large Manhattan convention center over the Penn Central Transportation Company's 34th Street yards; a 24-story, 240,000-sq-ft hotel, which would replace the stalled convention center project on the Hudson River.

A 1,500-room Ryker Regency Hotel following the reconstruction of Penn Central's Commodore Hotel near Grand Central Terminal. Last April, Trump received a controversial \$4-million-a-year tax abatement from the city, the first of its kind, for his proposal to rebuild the aging hotel building.

Construction of 15,000 fed-



Donald J. Trump.

erally subsidized apartments on the Penn Central's 50th Street yards, to which Trump has acquired the development rights.

"What makes Donald Trump so significant right now," said one Manhattan real estate expert, "is that there is nobody else who is a private promoter on a major scale, trying to convince entrepreneurs to develop major pieces of property."

Commenting on the Commodore Hotel deal, the expert said he thought Trump was on the threshold of the greatest real estate coup of the last miserable three years. If it goes through, you could call him the William Zeckendorf of bed times.

## Typical Day

The other day, Trump, who says he is publicly shy, allowed a reporter to accompany him on what he described as a typical work day. It consisted mainly of visits to his "jobs."

The term he uses for housing projects owned by the Trump Organization, which was founded by his 70-year-old father, Fred C. Trump, now the company's chairman.

The day began at 7:45 a.m., when Trump's chauffeur, Robert Uwey, a husky, gun-toting kid-off New York City policeman who doubles as a bodyguard, pulled the Cadillac up in front of the Phoenix

apartment building, on East 55th Street.

Trump, who lives in a three-bedroom penthouse apartment done mostly in beiges and browns and lots of chrome, was waiting in front of the building. He is 6 feet, 3 inches tall and weighs 190 pounds, and he was wearing a three-piece burgundy wool suit, matching patent-leather shoes, and a white shirt with the initials "DJT" sewn in burgundy thread on the cuffs.

Speaking occasionally on his car telephone to his secretary and his banker at Chase Manhattan, Trump directed his chauffeur to make stops at the 60th Street yards; the conversion-center site; a federally subsidized Trump housing project for the aged in East Orange, N.J., which he calls "our philanthropic endeavor"; a middle-income housing project on Staten Island; the 400-unit Trump Village in Brooklyn and several other older Trump-owned projects in Brooklyn that the company bought in recent years.

"That's one of the reasons for our success—while others were building over the last three or four years at 10 per cent interest, we were buying at 5 1/2 per cent mortgages," Trump said. "And the units they produced in their new buildings were much smaller than the ones we were buying."

Although the Trumps have been building in New York City since 1923, the family has not gotten as much publicity as other real-estate developers because they did not enter the Manhattan market until three years ago.

"It was psychology," Trump explained. "My father knew Queens very well, and he knew that psychology is ended. But now, that psychology is ended."

One of the reasons for the current intense push in Manhattan, he said, is that the Trump Organization, with 15,000 of its 22,000 apartments situated in New York City (mostly in Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island), has a stake in the future of the city.

The organization, which is made up of 60 partnerships and corporations, also owns apartment buildings in Washington, D.C., Maryland and Virginia and land in California and Las Vegas, and it employs about 1,000 people.

"New York is either going to get much better or much worse," Trump predicted. "I think it will get much better. I'm not talking about the South Bronx. I don't know anything about the South Bronx."

## Turning Point

"But in Manhattan, I feel a new convention center will be a turning point for the city. It will get rid of all that pornography garbage in Times Square. Psychologically, I think if New York gets a convention center, it will resume and rejuvenate."

Donald Trump was in the headlines in 1973, when the Department of Justice brought suit in federal court against the Trump Organization, charging discrimination against blacks in apartment rentals. Trump denied the charges, and later signed an agreement to provide open-housing opportunities for minority groups.

"We never discriminated against blacks," Trump said angrily. "Five to 10 per cent of our units are rented to blacks in the city. But we won't sign leases with welfare clients unless they have guaranteed income levels, because otherwise, everyone immediately starts leaving the building."

Trump, a glib, nonstop talker, suddenly turned quiet when he stopped at the Trump Organization's headquarters in Brooklyn to consult with his father. Face to face, the son seemed affectionately intimidated by the older man.

"I gave Donald free rein," Fred C. Trump said in his office. "He has great vision, and everything he touches seems to turn to gold. As long as he has this great energy in abundance, I'm glad to let him do it."

## PEOPLE: Washington Hostess

Barbara Howard, Washington hostess, party girl, writer and wit, has been hired by CBS News to be one of three regular stars of a new prime-time news series. The weekly program will be called "Who's Who" and will accompany John Sharnik, vice-president of the news division, in a series of notes on people "well-known or unknown." Who's doing make them worthy of attention? The other stars: Dan Rather and Charles Kuralt.

Dickinson (N.D.) State College honored its most famous daughter the other day by dedicating its new Dorothy Siskney Auditorium. The veteran Broadway actress who starred in "Life With Father," which was co-written by her late husband, the actor Howard Lindsay, was born in Dickinson 73 years ago. Her father, Dr. Victor Siskney, settled in the town soon after it was established, and she grew up there. As part of the dedication of the auditorium, she appeared there in her one-woman show, "A Lovely Light," and attended a student performance of "Life With Father."

Michelle Palmer, 12, of Indianapolis, Ind., has become a member of the International Order of the Rainbow. Perhaps her membership and that of 5,000 other youths in the group, which is affiliated with the Masons, first expelled Iowa's 136 Rainbow assemblies, then changed their minds and suspended them. The reason: an "unwritten law" banning blacks. Miss Palmer's mother is black, her father white. National officials are blaming the situation on the Indianapolis chapter's failure to follow the correct nominating procedure.

London nightclub dancer Sally McLeod, 20, discovered that the two strongmen who assisted her in her act were getting more money than she. She filed a grievance under Britain's sex discrimination act. The tribunal heard her boss, Jacques Ahmet, claim that her performance did not require equal strength and that she had refused to dance topless as did the men. That



Barbara Howard.

didn't cut any ice. She got a \$120 award in damages and a new earnings cap.

Dr. Donald Connan, dean of Canterbury, and Thea Eong Kong, who produced a film on the life of Jesus was perceived as offensive. "It has no truth," he said, regarding the film. "It is a project, and goes against the faith."

When John Dean again left California, where he had been a year ago, he was told that he could not be named as a witness in a federal case. A spokesman said that Dean figure replied, "I am a friend. If I ever get a case back." Later, however, returned with someone and got the case.

Actor Omar Sharif, who first visit home since he was an international star in 1950, has ruffled some feathers. Sharif said he would be back in Cairo next year and would possibly do a Egyptian television "show." He said he was not a "showman" and would maintain his standards.

—SAMUEL JAY

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